The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrangement of the Difficulty Relative to the Minnesota Constitution—The Vote on the Kansas Constitution—Fernando Wood and Gov. Wise—Appointments Confirmed, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The difficulty relative to the Minnesota Constitution will be arranged by having the copy signed by the Republican branch of the Convention also certified and placed on the records of Congress. The two original instruments are identical. The Committee will probably report the bill for the admission of Minnesota on Tuesday.

No transcript of the votes on the Kansas Constitution has yet been received here. It is supposed that CALHOUN will prudently wait until he arrives here, and learns exactly how many votes are wanted, before he will make the returns.

FERNANDO WOOD the other day, after finding that the Administration would not espouse his quarrel, left here for Richmond, whence he returned to-night after a conference with Gov. WISE. He returns to New-York to organize a movement in favor of WISE for the Presidency.

Collector SCHELL left for home to-night. His partnership with WOOD has terminated. The Collector promises to follow Mr. BUCHANAN'S advice relative to the disposition of patronage. This seals the threatened difficulty. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The Senate have confirmed the following appointments:

JOHN APPLETON, of Maine, Assistant Secretary of State.

RICHARD K. MEADE, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

WILLIAM B. REED, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

JOHN BIGLER, of California, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili.

HENRY C. MURPHY, of New-York, Minister Resident to the Netherlands.

BENJAMIN F. ANGEL, of New-York, Minister Resident to Sweden.

JAMES WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, Minister Resident at Constantinople.

WILLIAM R. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Only 93 members present, most of the absentees having paired off.

On a motion made by Mr. CASE a vote was taken for Speaker.

VAN VALKENBURGH, 45; ALVORD, 40; HORTON, 7; LAW, 1.

Mr. LAW then moved a concurrent resolution to adjourn the House *sine die*. Lost.

Another vote was taken, which resulted without change.

Mr. LAWRENCE then moved to adjourn till 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

Mr. SAGE moved to amend by proceeding with another vote that a plurality elect.

Ruled out of order.

Mr. HALL then moved that Mr. LAW'S motion to adjourn over be laid upon the table. Lost—Ayes, 21; nays, 72.

A long debate then ensued on adjournment, and eventually the House adjourned over until Tuesday at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Tremendous Storm at New-Orleans—Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 15.

A sudden storm of wind came up this afternoon, accompanied by rain, which amounted to nearly a hurricane. Fifteen ships broke from their moorings and were considerably damaged. The *C. S. Pennell*, of Bath, and the *Ellen Stewart* were badly injured. Several houses were unroofed and otherwise more or less injured. The lake end of the Ponchartrain Railroad is about half destroyed. The damage to steamboats which the wind broke loose from their fastenings is immense. Chimnies were blown down, and several lives were lost. Many tow-boats were also injured.

It is impossible to get the full particulars, or the names of the boats injured and destroyed, to-night.

The storm lasted only half an hour.

The storm blew down fences and injured many verandahs of houses in this city. It is not known whether it extended to the Gulf, but many fears are expressed in regard to its effects in that region, and that the damage is much greater than has yet been reported.

Slight Shock of an Earthquake at Lockport, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Weather cloudy, and raining. Thermometer now stands at 40°. Last night, about 11½ o'clock, a slight vibration was felt, accompanied with a loud rumbling noise, resembling the rolling of wheels over a pavement. It was heard by a number of persons in different parts of the town, and woke several from their sleep.

Serious Accident to Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMTON, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was thrown from his wagon last night, and badly, though not dangerously injured. The horse took fright at the cars, at the railroad crossing near his residence, and ran away, upsetting the wagon, and forcibly throwing Mr. DICKINSON to the ground. He was taken home bleeding profusely from a wound in his head. He received other severe injuries, although no bones were broken.

Fire in Clinton, Ill.

CLINTON, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 16.

A destructive fire occured here at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $50,000 or $60,000—partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Before it broke out, a jewelry store, since burnt, was robbed of $200.

The Trial of Thos. W. Smith for the Murder of Carter, the Bank President.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 16.

District-Attorney MANN addressed the jury today in the case of SMITH, charged with killing RICHARD CARTER, President of the Tamaqua Bank, at the St. Lawrence Hotel. He said he deeply sympathized with the accused, and that he had never been engaged in a case where his duty and his sympathy so conflicted. He then proceeded to combat the plea of insanity, and was followed by Mr. THAYER in a very able speech for the prisoner. The case will probably be given to the jury on Monday. The sympathy for SMITH is very great.

News from Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The schooner *Tallahassee*, from Sisal, Yucatan, on the 6th inst., arrived at this port to-day. The place was blockaded, and a change in the Government had taken place. Peace negotiations were progressing, and hopes were entertained that the revolution would soon end.

Death of Captain Brent, of the Army.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The *Republican* learns that Captain BRENT, Assistant Quartermaster of the Army, died at Leavenworth on Wednesday.

Conviction for Murder.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, Pa., Jan. 17.

JAMES M. KELLY was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree, for killing WISEMAN, a German, in October last.

Suicides.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, Jan. 17.

Capt. JOHN F. COLE, who was sentenced yesterday to the Penitentiary, for assaulting his wife with intent to kill, hung himself this morning.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sunday, Jan. 17.

JACOB HERZOG, merchant, who was to be tried this week for receiving stolen goods from the Pennsylvania Railroad, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself.

Burial of Captain Reynolds.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan 17.

The remains of Captain REYNOLDS and private BRAYTON DONNELLY were interred this afternoon, in Glenwood Cemetery. Beside the Scott Legion, an imposing display was made by the volunteers from New-Jersey and Philadelphia.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has been received, but the newspapers contain nothing of importance.

The Alabama Legislature on Kansas.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Both branches of the Legislature of Alabama have unanimously passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a State Convention if Congress refuses to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Split in the Nebraska Legislature.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Omaha *Nebraskian* of the 8th contains an account of a split in the Nebraska Legislature. Twenty-one members of the Assembly and eight of the Council had gone to Florence. A minority remain at Omaha in possession of the journal.

Death of an Editor.

AUBURN, Saturday, Jan. 16.

J. STANLEY SMITH, editor of the Auburn *Daily American*, died here this morning, after a short illness.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Detroit.

DETROIT, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city resumed business to-day.

Weather Reports, Jan. 16.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Appearance of snow; wind southeast. Thermometer 30°.

BOSTON.—Weather mild, with a heavy rain.

SACKVILLE.—Snowing hard; wind southeast. Thermometer 17°.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Snowing very hard; four inches already fallen.

CALAIS, Me.—Wind fresh from southeast; snowing hard. Thermometer 28°.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Mild and foggy. Thermometer 44°

PITTSBURG.—Raining. Thermometer 42°.

BUFFALO.—Mild, heavy fog, raining. Ther. 40°.

TOLEDO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 42°.

MONTREAL.—Snow last night; rains heavy now.

CINCINNATI.—Cloudy. Thermometer 37°.

VINCENNES.—Cloudy.

TORONTO.—Rained all night; now warm and hazy.

DETROIT.—Cloudy, dark morning. Ther. 40°.

CHICAGO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 36°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 26°.

ST. LOUIS.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 32°.

MILWAUKEE.—Cloudy; snowing slightly. Thermometer, 30°.

DUBUQUE.—Cloudy; snowing. Thermometer, 22°.

FON DU LAC.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 32°.

CLEVELAND.—Snowing. Thermometer, 36°.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Cloudy and cool.

PHILADELPHIA.—Cloudy; betokens rain. Thermometer, 53°.

PORTAGE CITY.—Cloudy; wind northwest. Thermometer, 28.

FULTON, Ill.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 21°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 13°.

DUNKIRK.—Weather warm, with a little snow.

HORNELLSVILLE.—Cold. Prospect of snow.

ELMIRA.—Cold; freezing hard. Prospect of snow.

PORT JERVIS—Clear and cold. Looks like snow.

NEW-HAVEN.—Clear, still, and cold. Therm. 32°.

ALBANY.—Clear and cool. Thermometer 26°.

SPRINGFIELD.—Clear, calm, and beautiful. Thermometer 28°.

PITTSFIELD.—Clear. Wind west. Therm. 20°.

BOSTON, 6 P. M.—Weather clear and cold. Wind west by north. Thermometer 34°.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., commanding, from New-Orleans Jan. 5, and Havana 11th inst., arrived yesterday.

The news from Havana is generally uninteresting. There were reports of SANTA ANA being there, wanting to take the field once more in Mexico. It is rumored that SANTA ANA will have the best services of the Habaneros to help him place foot once more upon Mexican soil, and effect something in vindication of Spanish honor.

No change in prices of sugars; demand less; stock 54,000 boxes here and at Matanzas, in second hands.

Exchange on New-York 3@3¼ premium; London 16@18 premium; New-Orleans 5@6 premium; Mexican Dollars 10 premium; United States gold coins 3 premium.

Freights not improving, and vessels increasing.

Health of Havana good.

The Poolville Parricide—Full Particulars.

From the Utica Herald.

That our readers might be fully posted in all the particulars of the recent horrible parricide at Poolville, Madison County, one of the editors of the *Herald* yesterday visited the scene of the murder for the purpose of giving an authentic account of the awful affair. It is a crime without precedent in its enormity—and without parallel in its terrible and unnatural details.

JARED COMSTOCK and CLARISSA COMSTOCK, the two victims, were among the oldest residents of Hamilton. For nearly half a century they have lived in Madison County, and although in moderate circumstances, were much respected. They had four children—two sons and two daughters. The oldest of the children is WILLIAM, by whose hand they received their death wound. Their second son is married, and lives near the homestead; and one of the daughters is married to a gentleman in East Hamilton, and is a lady of marked respect and esteem. The old people had attained the age of nearly three score years and ten, and were living in a little cottage with their oldest son. Their house is about 2½ miles south of Poolville, and fifty rods east of THOMPSON'S Mills. It is a story and a half building, boarded up with rough boards. Here Mr. COMSTOCK and his wife have lived for the past four years. There is but one room on the ground floor, and here the horrid deed was committed. The room is about 16 by 20 feet, and is not plastered. The walls are pasted with *Baptist Registers* and New-York *Ledgers*. There were five chairs, a stand containing crockery, an old-fashioned clock, and other household utensils in the room.

The first person who discovered the awful crime was a neighbor, who looked through the window of the house and saw the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. COMSTOCK lying upon the floor, and the parricide sitting quietly between them. The old gentleman lay upon his back. On his left breast was a wound over six inches in length—his heart had been torn from his body. Mrs. COMSTOCK lay a short distance from the body of her husband, on her right side, with a horrid wound over twelve inches in length on her left breast, from which the parricide had torn out her heart also. Her clothes were much torn, indicating a scuffle. The broken skillet, the knife with which the hearts were cut out, and the bloody axe, were all remaining in the room. In the stove were the two parental hearts, partially roasted, and portions of each gnawed off, which had evidently been eaten by the murderer. The wounds upon both the deceased were of the most terrible description. The heads of both were crushed and mutilated. Near the left kidney of Mrs. COMSTOCK was another gash, as if inflicted by the axe. The floor was covered with blood. Before the person at the window left the spot, the son WILLIAM left the chair and laid down upon a lounge on the opposite side of the room. An alarm was immediately given, and the neighbors gathered in force and secured his arrest. The gentleman who first went to the house, was attracted there by a remark that the parricide had made the remark to his brother that there was "lots of fresh meat in the house," and other expressions which excited suspicion. The discovery was made about 10 o'clock Sunday evening. The awful deed was committed at about 8 o'clock Sabbath evening.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK,

The parricide is a man 37 years old, about five feet seven inches in height. He had on when arrested a very coarse brown coat, black cassimere pants, an old Kossuth hat. His pants were besmeared with blood. He has always resided in Hamilton, and made his home at his father's. He is unmarried. He has worked for many of the farmers in his neighborhood, and when sober is universally represented as a man of mild disposition and placid temper. He has been drinking hard for some weeks past, and is evidently laboring under the effect of *mania a potu*. He conversed coolly in relation to the awful deed—manifesting no concern himself—speaking of the manner in which he deprived his poor old father and mother of life as if he had been butchering hogs.

Beside the murderer and his victims there was but a single witness to the awful deed. A family dog was in the room, and the prisoner affirms that during his bloody work this animal several times attacked him; that he tried to kill the animal, but was foiled in his efforts. After he lay down, the faithful dog sat all night watching by his lifeless mistress. During the whole examination of the bodies on the inquest, this faithful animal remained under the bed, and could not be removed from the room.

Men who have known WM. COMSTOCK for years, and who have repeatedly employed him, are firm in the belief that his action on the fatal evening of Sunday last was the result of drinking. No one in or about Hamilton has ever observed the slightest tendency of the man to insanity, and he has never been known to be vicious or depraved, except when under the influence of liquor. Public sentiment clearly justifies the conclusion that the debauchery he has indulged in for the past few weeks produced the state of mind which prompted the cruel, unnatural and unheard-of deed. He was brought to Hamilton on Monday, and kept all night. He conversed freely about his crime. On Tuesday he was removed to the jail at Morrisville, where he will remain until the meeting of the Grand Jury in February.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

James W. Borden, of Indiana, to be Commissioner of the United States to the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Beverly L. Clarke, of Kentucky, to be Minister Resident to the Republic of Guatemala.

Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, to be Consul at Liverpool.

Wm. Thomson, of New-York, to be Consul at Southampton.

John Endlich, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Basle.

C. J. Fox, of Michigan, to be Consul at Aspinwall.

Wm. Trevitt, of Ohio, to be Consul at Valparaiso.

Charles F. W. Glanz, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Stettin.

Wyman B. S. Moor, of Maine, to be Consul-General for the British North American Provinces.

Ernest Volger, of Virginia, to be Consul at Barcelona.

Henry W. Spencer, of New-York, to be Consul at Paris.

J. F. Porteous, of South Carolina, to be Consul at Oporto.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Wm. Littlefield, Newport, Rhode Island, *vice* Turner.

James A. Aborn, Providence, *vice* Bradford.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Wm. Rider, Newport, *vice* Milton Hall.

Thomas J. Gardiner, Providence, *vice* Comstock.

SURVEYORS.

Francis M. Dimond, 2d, port of Bristol, Rhode Island, *vice* John Gladding, Jr.

James Fisher, Pautuxet, *vice* Smith.

Walter Spencer, East Greenwich, *vice* Millard.

John B. Cary, Hampton, Va., *vice* Laws, resigned.

Mr. Pugh's Compromise.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to relate, through your paper, a specimen of the "retort significant" which occurred at the Democratic Supper in this city last night. I fear it may be overlooked in Washington unless you grant me this favor, and it is too good to be lost.

Among other letters from invited guests was one from Hon. GEO. E. PUGH, whose devotion to the shadow of ANDREW JACKSON is all but idolatrous. Mr. PUGH protested his pious regret at not being able to be present in the body, as he was in soul, but thought he might be pardoned for non-attendance, in consideration of his patriotic preoccupation at Washington, looking to the interests of his Kansas Compromise.

When the letter was finished by the President of the evening, forthwith up sprang Judge CARTER, a prominent Democrat in Hamilton, exclaiming: "Mr. President, I offer a sentiment in response to that letter. It is this:

Andrew Jackson—The Hero of this day. A Democrat of *no compromises*.

The applause was vociferous, long-continued and for some time uncontrollable.

This shows what was thought of Mr. PUGH'S Compromise by the fierce Democracy of Hamilton County. They are disgusted at it.

Respectfully yours,

ONE OF 'EM.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. Lord, of Dartmouth College, preached at Dracut, Mass., last Sunday, and gave reminiscences of his early recollections of that place and its vicinity. Forty-five years ago, the site of Lowell, on the opposite side of the Merrimack, was a forest.

Mr. Banks is the twentieth person who has filled the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts during the seventy seven years since the adoption of the State Constitution. Mr. Banks is the fifth Governor who did not receive a majority of the votes in Boston.

A letter from Zanzibar to the Salem *Register*, says that a division of the property of the late Imaum of Muscat, revealed the existence in his treasury of $50,000, consisting wholly of American dimes and half-dimes

Governor King has appointed John Fowler, Jr., of New-Rochelle, Judge Advocate of the Second Division New-York State Militia, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Governor Banks, on Wednesday, delivered the introductory lecture of a course at Medford, Mass., established for charitable purposes.

The sole survivor of the Wyoming Massacre, is Mr. Asa A. Gore, now living in the town of Preston, Conn., at the age of 79.

The Mendelssohn Club, of Boston, assisted by Mrs. J. H. Long, propose to give concerts in Albany and Troy this month.

Foreign Catholic papers announce that Mlle. Rachel was received into the Catholic Church at Paris on the 18th ult.

A complimentary dinner to General Walker was given by citizens of Richmond, Va., on the evening of the 14th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH.—The Brooklyn Institute was yesterday afternoon crowded to hear this spiritualistic lady discourse upon the *Origin of the Human Race*. The speech was preceded by a chant, in the form of an invocation, and a prayer. The discourse occupied about an hour, and was listened to with much attention.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR.—Officer MALLORY, of the Second Precinct, on Saturday, arrested SOLOMON BELL, of No. 125 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, on a charge of stabbing WILLIAM MCDONALD, who resides in the same house. BELL and wife were engaged in a pugilistic encounter, when MCDONALD interfered to quell the disturbance, and got stabbed for his trouble. The knife entered the left breast, and the wound is considered a dangerous one.

On Saturday evening, Officer MCLOUGHLIN, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, attempted to part SAMUEL RIELLY and wife while engaged in a fight on State-street, when RIELLY drew a knife and made two attempts to stab the officer, and was only prevented from inflicting serious injury upon the officer by the free use of the "locust," He was committed to answer.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Saturday noon a fire broke out in the lime and brick shed at the foot of Ann-street, owned by STEPHEN R. SANGER and occupied by REMSEN & BORROUGHS. The shed was mostly destroyed and a portion of the contents. Mr. SANGER'S loss is $500; the loss of Messrs. REMSEN & BORROUGHS is $2,000. Insured in the Williamsburg City and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The fire was caused by the slaking of lime.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday night Mr. DAVIS' carpenter's shop in Bedford, near Willoughby-avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000. Partially insured.

☞ The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested a large number of boys for playing ball in the public streets. They were committed to the cells, and will be tried to-day by Justice BLACHLEY.

☞ A new Unitarian Church edifice is being erected at the corner of Congress and Clinton streets, at a cost of about $30,000.

NON-SUITED.—In the case of SAMANTHA MILLER against the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, the plaintiff, on Saturday last, was non-suited.

☞ The Library of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association embraces 4,000 volumes.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—THOMAS MCCABE, 15 years of age, fell from the roof a three-story building on North Second-street, Brooklyn, a distance of 45 feet, and was seriously injured.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Thursday ordered the Western Bank of Springfield to be closed.

A society for the detection of thieves has been formed in Worcester, Mass.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Continued Improvement in Financial Affairs.

NO NEW FAILURES.

Revival of the Spanish-Mexican Quarrel.

NEW BELGIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

Terrible Results of the Late Earthquake in Naples.

DETAILS OF INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

PARTICULARS OF THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols 94 1-4@94 3-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall street.]

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, arrived here at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. Her dates are three days later than those received by the *North American* at Portland.

Among the passengers by the *America* are Madame LOLA MONTEZ, Countess of LANDSFELDT, (who was recently married to the Prince SHALOSKY in Paris,) and suite; Col. CHARLES BURGTHAL, of Philadelphia, bearer of dis patches for the United States Government from Paris, and Mr. ALLIBONE and family of Philadelphia.

The *America* has 142 soldiers and two officers of the 62d Regiment, for Halifax.

The *America* has had strong gales of westerly winds during the voyage. She reports that she passed, Jan. 5, at 7:45 P. M., off Taskar, the steamship *Europa*; also passed, Jan. 15, at 7:25 P. M., steamship *Niagara*.

The *America* did not throw overboard, off Cape Race, a dispatch for the Associated Press.

The *Ariel* left Southampton on the 31st December, having been detained a day behind her usual time on account of a dense fog at Havre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Revenue returns for the year show a decrease in the receipts for the last quarter of about eight hundred thousand pounds Sterling, and a decrease on the year of about one million eight hundred thousand pounds Sterling. This decrease principally arises from reduced taxation, although the commercial depression had a material influence towards the close of the year.

The official programme of the ceremonies to be observed on the marriage of the Princess Royal appears in the *Court Circular*. The wedding is definitely fixed for Jan. 25.

The London *Times* reviews the report of the United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs, and indorses the policy which looks to the civilization of the Indians in America.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

On the 30th December there was a slightly increased demand for money to meet the requirements at the end of the year; and, also, a more extensive inquiry sprung up for silver to export to India, which gave rise to an impression that a reduction of discount would renew the drain to the East.

The terms of a loan proposed to be raised by the Norwegian Government are understood to have been arranged with BARING & Co. The loan will be small, but the precise amount is not fixed.

On Thursday some little disappointment was felt that a further reduction in the rates of discount was not made by the Bank of England, but it was supposed that the measure was postponed until after the payment of the January dividends, and there was only a slight demand for money at the Bank.

No new failures had occurred, and the year closed more favorably than was anticipated.

The West India Mail steamer had arrived with over $1,000,000 in specie.

The Joint Stock Banks have reduced their rate of allowance on deposits to four per cent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Times'* City Article says:

"The year has commenced favorably in all Stock Markets, and Consols have experienced a further improvement of nearly a half per cent., the last price to-day being exactly the same as that on the 1st of January, 1857. At the Bank, notwithstanding the approach of the 4th, the demand for discount is very light. In the open market the rate for the best bills ranges between 6⅜@7 ₰ cent.

This being New-Year's day, no business has been transacted on any of the Continental Bourses. At Hamburg the rate of discount has declined to 4½ ₰ cent. Only about £10,000 in gold was taken at the Bank to-day. The £450,000 from Australia by the *Suffolk* has arrived in London, and is expected to be sold to the Bank. The Royal Mail Steam Company have received telegraphic advices of the arrival at Suez on the 27th ult. of the *City of Sydney*, with a further supply of £195,000 from Australia.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CANTON.

From the Times.

By the present time, probably, Canton has been attacked and captured. It has been determined to make the dispute entirely local. Should the Emperor answer the capture of Canton by the expulsion of the English traders from Shanghae, then, indeed, matters will grow serious; but should he determine that the Canton Governor and mob have been justly punished, it is possible that hostilities may be confined to the operations which were to be commenced in the South. The British force seems to be sufficient for the purpose of retribution at Canton.

"In a few days," says our correspondent, "we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7,000 men in these waters. Of the latter we shall be able probably to land 4,000." The "Blue Jackets" were being drilled for service on land. We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities against the Chinese. It should be understood beforehand that such a union is by no means analogous to combined operations in the Crimea.

There is no Military Convention.

Baron GROS has with him a naval force from which he can land 600 seamen. He has, therefore, resolved to join in the operations against Canton. Thus we shall have the singular spectacle of two nations simultaneously prosecuting hostilities against the same people on different grounds, and without any formal convention or alliances. In fact, the two expeditions may be looked upon as entirely separate. It is well understood that the Americans are to retain their position of looking on.

THE LEVIATHAN.

The process of working down towards the water will be formally commenced for the sixth time to-day or Monday. No less than eleven presses are fixed against the aft cradle, and ten against the forward one. One of the former is of enormous strength and dimensions.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* boldly commends the system which the French Government have adopted of purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa, and carrying them to compulsory service in the French Antilles, and argues that in no other manner can prosperity be restored to them; and ridicules the opposition of English philanthropists. However, a dispatch from Paris says there is no doubt that the Emperor will not renew the contract for supplying the French Colonies with negroes.

Mr. CARROLL SPENCE, United States Minister at Constantinople, arrived in Paris on the 28th.

The French Government had recognized the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Buenos Ayres, thereby disposing of the reports current of hostile feelings on the part of France toward Buenos Ayrgs.

On the 31st the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to a ratification of the treaty relating to the new frontier of Bessarabia.

The Emperor had been unwell, but had recovered.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur* announces that M. BLONDEL, who was recently expelled by the Turkish Government from his position as Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constanple, has been appointed Belgian Minister Resident to the United States in the place of M. BOSCH, who goes to Constantinople.

NAPLES.

The letters from Naples give graphic details of the late earthquake. Official accounts leave no doubt that thousands perished, and some estimates go as high as ten to twenty thousand.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Parliament is about to deal with the clerical interference in the late elections, and will make moral pressure as well as physical violence invalidating defects in candidates.

SPAIN.

A letter from Spain says that it appears certain that the Spanish Government will consider the mediation of England and France in the Mexican affair as broken off, if Mexico does not accept its conditions. In consequence of this resolution, preparations are being actively made, both in the Spanish ports and Cuba, for an expedition against Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter says that the American crisis caused such serious effects on the commerce of Thuringea that the Government of Weimar thought it necessary to convoke an extraordinary session of the Diet to regulate commercial affairs. Arolda, which is the principal town of the Grand Duchy, contains a great number of stocking-weaving establishments, the productions of which are exported the United States *vid* Hamburg.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has authorized the Chamber of Commerce and Trade, at Trieste, to form a Joint Stock Bank with a capital of £1,000,000.

TURKEY.

It is said that the Porte, before consenting to the cutting of the Suez Canal, demands the evacuation of Perim.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail as late as due had reached London. The details of news add little additional information of importance. The accounts of the relief of Lucknow are meagre. The loss of the rebels between the 13th and 17th of November is estimated in one account at 7,000.

CHINA.

According to the advices in the French papers the negotiations entered into by the English Representative with the Chinese Goverament have failed. Persecutions by the Chinese against the Christians were increasing. Several of the latter had fallen victims.

The United States frigate *Minnesota* reached Hong Kong on the 5th of November. Mr. REED, United States Minister, was landed on the 7th under a salute from the fort and a guard of honor.

All was quiet at Hong Kong, and but little business was doing. Exchange on England, 4s. 10¾d. to 4s. 11d.

There was ample tonnage in the port. At Shanghae prices of teas were without material change, although holders were demanding higher rates. Sterling Exchange 6s. 7d.@6s. 9d.

The United States steamers *Minnesota* and *San Jacinto*, and the sloops *Levant* and *Portsmouth* were at Hong Kong on the 15th November.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* says the sales for the week (which, however, only comprised four days, owing to the holidays) were 4,000 bales, including 5,500 on speculation, and 2,000 for export. An advance of ⅛d. on the week had taken place on all qualities. The sales of Thursday were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and 10,000 for export, the market closing buoyant, and with a strong upward tendency. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 5⅞d.; Middling do., 6¼d.; Fair Mobile, 6 7-16d.; Middling do., 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling do., 6d.

The official account of the stock in port at the end of the year shows 400,000 bales, of which 199,000 were American. The actual stock was steadily in excess of the estimate.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, a slight improvement in prices having taken place.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report no regular market for Breadstuffs since the departure of the *North American*. FLOUR dull, Western Canal, 23s.@24s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s.@25s. 6d.; Ohio, 26s.@27s. WHEAT quiet but firm, Red 6s. 3d.@7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. for choice; White 6s. 10d.@8s. CORN dull, Mixed and Yellow, 33s. 6d.; White, 37s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Circulars report BEEF quiet, but with more inquiry, however. PORK dull. BACON quiet, but with a better feeling. LARD dull and nominal. TALLOW in more demand; sales at 53s.@53s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Regarding Produce the information is meagre, the markets having been mostly closed. The *Brokers' Circular* is confined to its COTTON statement. RESIN was dull, at 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for common. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. ASHES dull and prices unaltered. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at slightly higher rates; sales at 33s. LINSEED OIL dull at 29s. Philadelphia BARK 8s. 6d., and Baltimore dull at 7s. No other articles are reported.

LONDON MARKETS,

Messrs. BARING BROS. report IRON firm, with a better demand at £6 for Rails and Bars. BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady. White WHEAT, 46s.@48s.; Red do., 42s.@45s. FLOUR, 24s.@25s. SUGAR buoyant at an advance of 1s. 6d.@2s. COFFEE firm, and 1s. higher. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL slightly better; sales at 29s. RICE firm. SALTPETRE firmer. TALLOW firm at 53s. TEA very firm and slightly higher; Congou, 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was slightly easier, discounts being very freely effected at 7@8 ₰ cent. Consols for account closed at 94¼@94⅜. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £701,000. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅞d. and Dollars nominal at 5s. ⅝d. Eagles, 76s. 2¼d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

[*For the Week Ending Dec. 30.*]

COTTON firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of the week, 6,500 bales—stock, 77,000 bales. New-Orleans ires ordinaire, 94f. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES firm. COFFEE steady. PROVISIONS very dull, and all descriptions considerably lower. RICE dull and slightly lower. Cod OIL dull. WHALEBONE neglected. SUGAR firm and dull. TALLOW firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report business limited, at previous rates. Messrs. BELL & Co. report an improved demand, and all descriptions slightly advanced.

U. S. 6s of '67-8, and U. S. 6s Bonds of '68	101@103
Maryland 5s Bonds	88@ 90
Massachusetts 5s Bonds	96@ 98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@ 73
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds 1877	80@ 82
Virginia 6s 1866	78@ 80
Virginia 5s 1888	78@ 80
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	5@7 dis.
Illinois Central Railroad Bonds	77@ 79
Michigan Central 8s 1866 and 1869	84@ 86
Michigan Shares	55@ 60
New-York Central Railroad Shares	70@ 74
New-York Central 6s	80@ 82
New-York Central 7s	90@ 92
Erie Railroad Stock	15@18 dis.
Erie 7s Convertibles	40@ 42
Erie Sinking Fund	40@ 45
Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage	79@ 81

A London paper reports the following business on Dec. 31:

Illinois Central Railroad Shares	4@5@8 dis.
New-York Central Railroad Shares	70¾

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 16—3 P. M.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool, sailed from this port for Boston at 2 o'clock this afternoon, where she will be due at 2 o'clock on Monday A. M. Thick snow, which will soon turn to rain, is falling and a strong southeast gale blowing.

THE NORTH AMERICAN'S MAILS.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

How Lucknow Was Won.

Bombay (Dec. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

When I closed my last letter our intelligence of affairs at Lucknow and its vicinity came down to the 9th of November, on which day, as we had just heard, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore into Oude on his way to the capital. The column under Brigadier HOPE GRANT had, you will remember, preceded the Commander-in-Chief by some days, and was known to have attained the fortified post of the Alumbagh, three miles from Lucknow, with but trifling opposition.

Meanwhile OUTRAM and HAVELOCK, after experiencing severe losses in the attempt to clear a way back through the city from the recovered Residency to the Alumbagh, were quietly waiting within their intrenchments to be relieved, secure against any assault from the enemy, though too weak for offensive operations against him. The report that out of the officers of this gallant little force sixty-three had up to the end of September (when their active movements appear to have ceased) been killed and wounded I hoped might be an exaggerated one. But the official list that has since appeared only too fully confirms it. Of the Staff Sir JAMES OUTRAM and Captain HAVELOCK were each shot through an arm, and Colonel TYTLER wounded by a bayonet thrust. The 90th have had eleven officers hit, of whom Lieutenants NUNN, GRAHAM and MOULTRIE were killed, and Colonel CAMPBELL, a hero of the Caffre war, mortally wounded. The 78th, 5th Fusileers, 84th, and Madras Fusileers had also suffered severely.

Weakened by these losses, and, as I have said, in no anxiety for the safety of their position, the Generals awaited the arrival of the relief which they knew to be at hand; and, accordingly, within the first few days of November a force amounting apparently to not less than 5,000 men, and probably exceeding that number, was massed

wards, as we hear, reduced to 15, and Gen. Wyndham, commanding at Cawnpore, is stated to have even left the station to give them battle. But, with that irresolution and want of purpose that has marked all their proceedings as compared with those of other mutineers, they suddenly turned back to the Jumna, recrossed it, and again encamped at Calpee. What they now intend to do we cannot divine. Strength they have in abundance. The majority of the Dinnapore mutineers [illegible] are said to have joined them. NENA SAHIB is still urging them to more active measures, and it is quite possible that I may have to write in my next of an irruption into Bundelcund, or a march upon Saugor. Some think that they do not want to fight; but sooner or later fight they will have to, for, if sluggish in their movements now, they were active enough in murder and mutiny four months ago, and they must be attacked and punished accordingly. But every day spent by them in inaction now is clear gain to us, for, after a while, we shall be able to hem them in, if they attempt a southward movement by columns from Cawnpore, Kamptee and Indore.

DESCRIPTION OF LUCKNOW.

From the Bombay Gazette.

Perhaps it may help to give the reader a somewhat definite idea of the position and operations of our forces at Lucknow if we describe the locality with reference to the map of Delhi, with which every one is now familiar, and to which that of Lucknow exhibits some points of resemblance. As Delhi is bounded on one side by the Jumna, so Lucknow is bounded by the Goomtee; and the wall of Delhi is represented sufficiently for our purpose by a canal which skirts the opposite side of Lucknow. The Palace at Delhi and the fort of Selimghur are in the position of the Residency and the Muchee Bawan at Lucknow. In that division of Lucknow which is represented at Delhi by that which lies between the Palace and the Jumma Musjid on one side, and the Delhi, Turcoman, and Ajmere gates on the other, are a number of extensive buildings, occupying probably large walled inclosures—the Secunderbagh, Motee Mahal, the barracks, mess-house, &c. Opposite these, on the outer side of the canal, are the Dilkhoosha Park and Palace, and La Martiniere, a large school for Christian children, maintained on funds bequeathed by General CLAUDE MARTIN. This school is situated at the junction of the canal above mentioned with the Goomtee, and the Dilkhoosha adjoins it. The Alumbagh, so often mentioned lately, stands in relation to Lucknow topographically much as the Flagstaff Tower does to Delhi, and about two miles from the bridge over the canal which leads into the city, and which at Delhi would be the Cashmere-gate. The Residency lies due North from the Alumbagh, and the positions which we have mentioned are to the eastward of the Residency, occupying a suburban district between the Goomtee and the canal, about two miles in length, and varying in breadth from a mile to a mile and a half. Secunderbagh is the furthest and most eastward end from the Residency. Then come the barracks and mess-house, and then the Motee Mahal, (Pearl Palace,) which is close upon the bank of the Goomtee, and a few hundred yards from the Residency.

Thrilling Account of the Burning of the Sarah Sands—Heroism of the Troops on Board.

We have already published a telegraphic account of the burning of the *Sarah Sands*, an iron ship of 2,000 tons burden, while conveying troops from England to India. We obtain from the London *Times* the following additional and most interesting particulars:

"The voyage appears to have been favorable until the 11th of November, when the ship had reached latitude 14 South, longitude 56 East, (upwards of 400 miles from the Mauritius.) About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the troops berthed on the after orlop deck noticed a smell of burning, which apparently proceeded from beneath them in the hold. It rapidly increasing, the alarm was given to Captain CASTLE, who at once ordered the afterhold to be examined, and, to the astonishment and horror of all, the cargo stowed there proved to be on fire. It is stated that the bulk of the cargo there consisted of Government stores. Bale after bale was hauled up in the hope of getting at the seat of the fire; but in a short time the smoke became so dense as to defy any of the crew getting further into the hold. There was no confusion, however; every order was obeyed by the men with coolness and courage. The course of the ship was stopped. Colonel MOFFATT was seen in earnest consultation with Captain CASTLE deciding upon measures for suppressing the flames, while the crew were actively employed in taking all sail in and bringing the ship before the wind. Others ran out lengths of hose from the fire-engines, which were passed down to hands below, while hose was also put on the donkey-engine. It soon became apparent that all these exertions failed in checking the progress of the fire. Colonel MOFFATT, at the suggestion of the commander, directed his men to at once cast overboard all their ammunition, and in a short time they succeeded in clearing out the starboard magazine. The remainder of the powder in the port magazine, however, excited great apprehensions. Already had the after part of the ship become almost unapproachable from the dense smoke and heat which filled every portion of it. The colonel appealed to his men for volunteers to attempt to rescue the contents of the magazine now so threatened. Several brave fellows instantly came forward and heroically succeeded in reaching the magazine and clearing it with the exception, it is supposed, of one or two barrels. It was a truly hazardous work, several nearly lost their lives, they became overpowered with the smoke and heat and fell, and when hauled up by ropes to the deck they were senseless. The flames soon afterwards burnt up through the deck, and running along the various cabins speedily set the whole on fire. There was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and Captain CASTLE, perceiving the critical position of the ship, at once took measures for the safe lowering of the boats. They were launched without the least accident, the troops were mustered on deck, there was no rush to the boats, and the men obeyed the word of command with as much order as on parade. Colonel MOFFATT informed them that Captain CASTLE did not despair of saving the ship, but for their own preservation it had been deemed advisable to keep the boats off so as to act in case of emergency. The ladies, women and children were lowered into the port life-boat, and she was directed to stand off until further orders. All hands then turned to constructing rafts of spare spars. In a short time three were put together, which would have been capable of saving a large portion of those on board. Captain CASTLE succeeded in launching two overboard, and the third was left across the deck, to be lowered at a moment's notice. In the meanwhile the flames had made terrible progress; the whole of the cabins, saloon, &c., were one body of fire, and about 9 o'clock the flames burst through the upper deck and ignited the mizzen rigging. Through the forethought of Captain CASTLE in bringing the ship to the wind the fire and smoke were swept sternways, but serious anxiety was felt lest the ship should pay off, and so render her destruction inevitable. During this fearful suspense a dreadful explosion took place, no doubt arising from one or two barrels left in the port magazine, which blew out the port quarter. The ship from the main rigging to her stern was in one general body of fire. Captain CASTLE still had hope, although he expressed his fears to the commanding officer of the troops that the ship would be lost. Providentially the bulkhead of the after part of the ship withstood the action of the flames. Here all efforts were concentrated to keep it cool. Party after party of the troops volunteered for the work, and so endeavored to prevent the fire making its way forward. For hours did this state of affairs continue. Although the men kept the fire at bay below, it gained the main rigging. Mr. WELCH, the chief officer, with several of the soldiers, at once went aloft with wet blankets, and after considerable peril and risk succeeded in extinguishing the flames. As it was, however, some of the yards were destroyed. Towards 2 o'clock the following morning the men had the satisfaction of seeing the fire diminishing. The flames were gradually beaten back, and by daylight were entirely extinguished. It was not till then that the fearful havoc made by the fire was clearly ascertained. The after part of the ship was burnt out—merely its shell remaining, and now another fate threatened her. The gale still prevailed and the ship was rolling and pitching in a heavy sea, constantly shipping water at the port quarter, which had been blown out by the explosion. She had 15 feet of water in her hold, and active steps were necessary to prevent her foundering. All the men were set to the pumps and bailing water out of the hold. Capt. CASTLE, fearing the stern would fall out, got two hawsers under the bottom and made them taut. The next difficulty was to stop the water which was pouring in through the quarter. Spare sails and blankets were placed over the opening and the leak was partially stopped. There was no abatement in the gale during the morning, and in every heave of the ship the water tanks in the hold which had got loose were dashed from one side to the other. The state of the ship, and the continued severity of the weather rendered the constant working of the pumps and the bailing imperative. It was not till 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the boats containing the women and children could be got alongside. They were got on board, and the other boats, which had been ordered off during the raging of the fire, returned, with the exception of the gig, which had been swamped during the night; the officer in charge of her, however, Mr. WOOD, and all hands, were picked up by another boat. During the remainder of the day, the whole of the hands and troops were engaged working the pumps and clearing the ship of the water. By the evening of the 13th the crew succeeded in securing the stern and getting steerage-way on the ship. She had then drifted as far as longitude 13° 12′ South. Captain CASTLE then set all sail and bore up in the hope of making Mauritius, and to the joy of all on board made that port in eight days, where her arrival and marvelous escape excited considerable sensation. The officers in command of the troops speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain CASTLE during the trying occasion.

Mr. Thackeray and the Commercial Travelers.

The annual festival to commemorate the establishment of the Commercial Travelers' Schools, in which 150 orphan and necessitous children are educated and maintained, was held at the London Tavern on the evening of Dec. 26. Mr. THACKERAY, the celebrated novelist, presided; and upwards of one hundred principals of leading firms in the city, and "gentlemen of the road" sat down to dinner. In the evening the scholars were led in procession round the room, and their healthy, intelligent, and cheerful appearance was the theme of universal praise.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honored, the Chairman proposed

The Army and Navy,

observing that the hearts of our brave soldiers at Delhi and Lucknow must have throbbed with pride, as they sat at their Christmas feast, when they thought of how their gallant services to their country would be appreciated in England that day [cheers.]

The Chairman next rose and said: I approach the toast of the evening with very great diffidence, remembering who have been my last two predecessors in this chair, (Mr. DICKENS and Sir E. B. LYTTON,) and how consummate was the eloquence with which each of those distinguished men addressed you. Moreover, after all that has happened very recently, I feel it needful for me to be particularly cautious whenever I come to any meeting in the city which has to do with money and monetary affairs. ["Hear," and a laugh.] It is seldom that I appear at all in these regions, unless, indeed, it be occasionally to pay a pleasing visit to Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, in Bouverie-street, or to Messrs. SMITH & Co., of Cornhill. But I read my paper, like every good Briton, and from that I gather a lesson of profound caution in speaking to mercantile men on subjects of this kind. Supposing, for instance, that I have shares in the Bundelcund Banking Company or in the Royal British Diddlesex Bank: I come down to a meeting of the shareholders and hear an honored treasurer and an admirable president make the most flourishing reports of the state of our concern, showing to us enormous dividends accompanied with the most elegant bonuses; and proving to us that our funds are invested in the most secure way at Bogleywallah, Bundelcund, and Branksea Castle. [Laughter.] I go away delighted at the happy prospect before my wife and family, feeling perfect confidence that those innocent beings will be comfortable for the rest of their lives. What, then, is my horror, when, in one brief fortnight after, instead of those enormous dividends and elegant bonuses, I am served with a notice to pay up a most prodigious sum, [laughter;] when I find that our estates at Bundelcund and Bogleywallah have been ravaged by the Bengal tiger; that the Island of Branksea is under water; that our respected president is obliged to go to Spain for the benefit of his health, and our eloquent treasurer cannot abide the London fog. [Renewed laughter.] You see I must be a little careful. But, granted that the accounts we have here have not, like our dinner, been subjected to an ingenious culinary process [a laugh]—granted that you have spent, as I read in your report, £25,000 in raising a noble school and grounds; that you have invested another £15,000 in the funds; that you have collected around you the happy juvenile faces which I see smiling on yonder benches, to be the objects of your honest, Christian kindness; and that you have achieved this scheme among yourselves—granting all this to be true, then, gentlemen, I am your most humble servant, and no words that I can find can express my enthusiastic admiration for what you have done, and for the excellent institution of which you are the hearty patrons and supporters. [Cheers.] I sincerely wish, on behalf of my own class, the literary profession, that we could boast of anything as good. I wish that we had an institution to which we could confide our children, instead of having to send them about to schools as we do, at an awful cost. When the respected Mr. Squeers, of Do-the-Boys Hall, announces that he proposes to take a limited number of pupils—I should rather say a number of very limited pupils [a laugh]—it is not because he is in love with the little darlings that he does it, but because he designs to extract a profit out of them. It always pains me to think of the profits to be screwed out of the bellies of the poor little innocents. Why have we not, as men of letters, some such association as that which you have got up? I appeal to my literary brethren, if any of them are present, whether we, the men of the line, cannot emulate the men of the road? [Hear, hear.] A weak ago, a friend engaged in my own profession, making his £1,000 a year, showed me the half-yearly account of his two little boys at school. These little heroes of 6 and 7, who are at a very excellent school, where they are well and comfortably provided for, came home with a little bill in their pocket which amounted to the sum of £75 for the half year. Now, think of this poor *Paterfamilias* earning his moderate £1,000 a year, out of which he has his life assurance, his income tax, and his house rent to pay, with three or four poor relations to support—for, doubtless, we are all blessed with these appendages [a laugh]—and, with the heavy bills of his wife and daughters for millinery and mantua making to meet, especially at their present enormous rates and sizes. [Renewed laughter.] Think of this over-burdened man having to pay £75 for one half-year's schooling of his little boys. [Hear, hear.] Let the gentlemen of the press, then, try to devise some scheme which shall benefit them, as you have undoubtedly benefited by what you have accomplished for yourselves. I will not allude to the educatory process through which you put your children, and which was spoken of last year by the distinguished man who filled this chair in terms of most just praise, except to say that you appear to teach the pupils modern languages, mathematics, music, and the various other branches of instruction needed to fit them for the encounter of life which all are obliged to enter. We are all travelers and voyagers who must embark on life's ocean; and before you send your boys to sea you teach them to swim, to navigate the ship, and guide her into port. The last time I visited America, two years ago, I sailed on board the *Africa*, Captain HARRISON, an officer who has now received a much larger command—the *Leviathan*—and all that I can say is, I heartily wish him and his employers well out of the "fix." [A laugh.] The *Africa*, however, was steaming out of Liverpool one fine blowy October day, and was hardly over the bar, when, animated by those peculiar sensations not uncommon to landsmen at the commencement of a sea voyage, I was holding on amidships. [A laugh.] Up comes a quick-eyed, shrewd-looking little man who holds on by the next rope to me and says, "Mr. THACKERAY, I am the representative of the house of APPLETON & Co., of Broadway, New-York—a most liberal and enterprising publishing firm, who will be most happy to do business with you." I don't know that we then did any business in the line thus delicately hinted at, because at that particular juncture we were both of us called, by a heavy lurch of the ship, to casting up of accounts of a far less agreeable character. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, there are but few of us who are not travelers. I parted to-day from a near neighbor, and as famous and intelligent a traveler as any that I could name—I mean Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, the traveler for a celebrated publishing firm in Printing-house-square. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] We all know how he traveled three years ago, when he went out for his employers to inspect the shot and shell and bayonet market of the Crimea, and reported on the state of French grape at the Malakoff, of British beef at Balaklava, and of Russian hides at Inkermann. [Cheers and laughter.] He is now on his way to Marseilles. In another month he will be in India, [cheers,] and he will see the shattered gates around which the brave young engineers died at their duty, and through which WILSON and his gallant comrades passed over heaps of enemies, until they reached the Imperial Palace of Delhi, in which, amid shouts of victory, the health of Queen VICTORIA was drank. He will see the batteries through which HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, and lastly, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and his relieving army marched to rescue our women and children, crushing hosts of foes before them, and finally planting the glorious old flag of England on Lucknow's walls. [Cheers.] That, gentlemen, was a melancholy dinner of his yesterday—his Christmas dinner, the last meal he was to take here at home. The little children sat round the table on that sad evening, and the poor wife must have gazed at them with a wistful eye. But now the parting is over, and this day he has taken his first step on his long journey. Many and many a time in the solitude of travel, in the loneliness of the desert; on ship-board at the morning-watch, when sea and sky are flushed with the golden sunrise; or at midnight, amid the rushing waters, and under the stars of God, he will think with inexpressible tenderness of the dear beings he has left at home. [Cheers.] But for his children he might have been among us now, gentlemen, as he was last year. He separates from them in order to do his duty—in order to toil that they may be comfortable—in order to earn the means of one day coming back to them, and seeing them growing up around him educated and happy. [Hear, hear.] And you, gentlemen, in your several degrees, also support toil, privation, travel, and separation, in order to make your young ones happy; and you commiserate, too, the cause of your brethren in distress—you compassionate the poor and the unfortunate, remembering His divine ordinance who made the little children come unto Him. [Cheers.] Mr. THACKERAY concluded by giving—"Prosperity to the Commercial Travelers' Schools." [Drunk amid loud applause.]

Various complimentary toasts followed, and a liberal subscription in aid of the charity was made by the company present. The Treasurer (Mr. GEO. MOORE) stated that the building erected by the society at Pinner, which contains 100 boys and 47 girls, has now been paid for and freed from mortgage, but that while the annual expenditure of the institution amounts to £5,000, the gross income is only £4,327.

End of the Great Financial Crisis.

From the London Times (City Article) Dec. 29.

With the repayment on Thursday of the £2,000,000 of over issue the commercial crisis of 1857 may be considered at an end. A large amount of wreck probably still remains to be cleared away, but any such details will henceforth be regarded as of only individual interest. All the exciting adjuncts of the storm will die out with the closing year. In reviewing its history observers will be struck with a singular fact scarcely yet noticed. Throughout the whole there has hardly been so much as a reference to the continued gold productions in Australia and California. More than £20,000,000 of the precious metal is still in course of annual distribution, and we have witnessed a financial revulsion at all the commercial centres of Europe and America, and heard all the theories and discussions to which it has given rise, without any one apparently thinking it relevant to mix up the two subjects as having, either retrospectively or prospectively, any bearing either for good or ill upon each other. This is a wholesome sign. A few years back the gold discoveries were used to explain everything. The agriculturists took refuge in them. Every prediction regarding free trade had been falsified, but it was Ballarat and Bendigo that had saved the country. Trade and commerce, also, would but for the same circumstances have been cut up by the Bank Charter Act long before November, 1857. Every good that a liberal Government might effect was credited to the specie arrivals, and all their sins were described as the more heinous, because, while this "wealth" was pouring in upon us, it was utterly inexcusable that anything should go wrong. Politically, economically and commercially, whenever a man wished to escape the horns of a dilemma, he thus found the means to throw his opponents into confusion. He had been perfectly right, but who could have thought of the mines? It is evident, however, we are getting beyond this. The late conflict on the currency has shown that among the great body of the people the simple principle on which alone it can be honestly based has been understood with a force which, in the midst of the speeches and pamphlets that threatened to pelt us out of all courage and reason, could hardly have been hoped, and the rapid cessation of the delusions on the gold question is another equally important proof of advancing intelligence. It is true that during the late debates one or two of the leading members of the Opposition seemed to wish to approach the matter in the old style, but the attempts were in every case confined just to the number of words necessary to show that they had forgotten nothing and learnt nothing. A stray allusion to the riches that are still being opened up, coupled with a cautious expression of concern at the fact that with all these "riches" we seemed to be none the richer constituted for the most part the utmost that was ventured. It is plain that the majority have disabused their minds of the visions that first dazzled them, and have at length accepted the simple idea that there is no ultimate profit in increasing the supply of a commodity which in a general sense has no value except from the limitation of the supply. Perhaps, indeed, they may have already recognized that the 100,000 or 150,000 persons toiling at the deposits in California and Australia are actually the most complete specimens of a non-producing class that could be found. They live extravagantly, and furnish nothing in return to add to the general stock of available property. When they have given out the results of their labor we are just where we were. As soon as the 50,000 ounces of gold which they may raise this week shall have been added to the mass of gold at present in existence, the enlarged total will be worth nothing more than the smaller one. As far as the direct action of his occupation on society is concerned, the gold-finder and Sisyphus are fellow-workers. Happily, by drawing others to new regions, he unwittingly exercises at the same time a marvelous influence on the destinies of mankind, but that is a different branch of the subject. The point now is, that, as respects any operation on the tangible wealth of the world, he is a nonentity; and as the question whether this is the case, or whether he is really creating effects sufficient to account for every good thing that is brought about by enlightened legislation could not fail, while it was at all in doubt, to prove rather disheartening to those who had been striving for progress, it is satisfactory to find that, in most quarters, there seems no longer the slightest perplexity on the matter.

The Consequences of Negro Emancipation in the British West Indies.

From the London Times.

After the lapse of a quarter of a century since the final emancipation of the Negro, we ought to find ourselves in a position to speak with some confidence on the several points connected with that important question. The facts, indeed, are clear enough, but the conclusion is not satisfactory, nor the escape very easy to find. The philanthropists can undoubtedly appeal to one great achievement. The liberation of the black has been complete, unqualified, and permanent. All the cruelties or miseriss which may have accompanied the institution of Slavery in our colonies, whether avoidable or otherwise, have absolutely ceased; no British planter any longer possesses human property, nor can it be said that any vestige of the old system is now discernible. What the Anti-Slavery agitators sought to abolish they have abolished utterly, and the shame and the scandal have disappeared from our territories as entirely as if they had never been known. With this admission, however, we fear the approval of our policy must be terminated. On every other point predictions have been falsified and expectations disappointed. The Negro himself, though he has become free, has not become wise or industrious. Our planters have not found that free blacks make good laborers. Our colonies have not risen in prosperity and affluence above the slaveholding colonies of other States, and, though the trade in slaves has decreased upon the whole, its vitality is so plain and strong, that at this very moment we are making a considerable addition to the force of our African squadron. Everything, in short, has failed, except emancipation itself. Negroes are free, but they are also brutalized; the West Indies have been ruined; immense tracts of the most productive soil in the world are left uncultivated for the want of labor, and other nations, discerning in our policy a warning rather than an example, are pushing the opportunities of Slavery to the utmost, and making fortunes over the heads of British colonists.

These results are traceable in the main to the spirit of a legislation directed exclusively to the eradication of Slavery without regard to any of the functions which slaves had until then discharged. The agriculturists of our tropical colonies were suddenly deprived of the labor by the aid of which their crops were produced, and the controlling authorities, instead of assisting them in replacing the lost element, appeared to charge themselves only with the duty of scrutinizing and impeding all efforts in this direction, lest anything resembling slavery should be introduced in another form. This was not unnatural, nor perhaps unnecessary, but in the mean time cultivation was suspended and property destroyed, while British consumers repaired to foreign markets for the very commodities which our own countrymen had been forbidden to produce. The emancipated negro would do no work at all. No attempts have succeeded in inspiring him with the wants and yearnings of civilized life, and, as his needs are small, his exertions are small also. The climate enables him to dispense with refinements of shelter or apparel; the soil provides him with sustenance, and vagrancy and indolence leave him at least as much like a beast as ever, though he is no longer a beast of burden. The obligation of labor no longer rests on these members of the race of Ham. The West India squatter can vegetate in absolute idleness without compulsion or enticement to employ his faculties in work.

To complete the force of this case it should be remembered that while fertile estates are lying untilled for want of labor, and European manufacturers are anxiously looking for the cotton which such labor would supply, an inexhaustible store of the agency required is left unemployed and useless in other hands. After what has been asserted on impartial testimony respecting the interior economy of African States, it must, perhaps, be considered impracticable to devise a free labor market on that coast, though the difficulty, be it observed, is wholly unconnected with the proposed employment of the Negro. No person asserts that the actual condition of the black on his native soil would not be bettered by his removal to a country where he would learn the dignity and the profit of labor, and be accessible to the influences of civilization and religion. No person denies that in the present state of our colonies negroes could be put to work there without the least fear of their engagements degenerating into Slavery. All the embarrassment arises from the fact that if once blacks were known to be wanted and to be salable on the coast for some sort of price, they would forthwith be kidnapped for consignment by their own chiefs—a proceeding which would revive all the horrors of internal war, and dissipate the chances of improvement which honest traffic is beginning to yield. By transporting Africans from their own country to the West Indies we could benefit all parties together—the colonist, the laborer, and the European consumer of tropical produce, but we are afraid to show our desire for such supplies lest man-stealing should be commenced anew. If we could but surmount this difficulty, we should be not only restoring the prosperity of our own colonies, with advantage even to the blacks themselves, but we should probably be going too far to suppress the Slave-trade as it survives. That free labor can beat slave labor is undoubtedly true, but unfortunately the free labor is not forthcoming, and slave labor wins in default of opposition.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor upon the State Works.

The Annual Report of the State Engineer was transmitted to the Senate on Saturday. The following are the only portions of this document which are of general interest:

TRANSFER OF PATRONAGE FROM THE CANAL BOARD TO THE CONTRACTING BOARD.

In the last annual report from this Department I had the honor to recommend to the Legislature, a change in the organization of the canal service of the State, for the purpose of investing the officers in direct charge of the construction and management of the public works, with sufficient power to enable them to discharge the duties of their respective offices in a manner commensurate with their responsibility. The Legislature responded to this suggestion by the passage of "An Act to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Contracting Board," which Board was at that time composed of the Comptroller, State Engineer and the three Canal Commissioners. By a subsequent law the Auditor takes the place of the Comptroller at the commencement of the ensuing year.

The operation of this law has been exceedingly beneficial to the interests of the State, inasmuch as it has prevented to a great extent the prostitution to political purposes of the patronage connected with the Engineer and Commissioner's Departments, and has secured to the State the services of honest and efficient employes.

For the purpose of producing this result, the passage of the law did not necessarily involve an entire change in the employers of the respective departments, but it has had the effect to secure a prompt and energetic attention on the part of the employers, to their respective duties and the interests of the State, which can be secured only upon the principle of direct *responsibility* on the part of the subordinate to his principal or superior in office.

The passage of this law has been attributed to political motives by persons who are not familiar with its provisions, and cannot realize its beneficent effects upon the interests of the State. I deem it, however, a sufficient answer to these charges to state (as will be seen by reference to the report of last year) that a similar law has been recommended by three successive State Engineers, elected respectively by the three political parties of the State.

One or two defects have been observed in the practical working of the law, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature. In the first section it is provided that the Contracting Board shall place under contract for repairs "all such completed Superintendents' sections of the canals of this State *as may not now* be under contract for repairs." A doubt has been raised in the Contracting Board whether this clause authorizes or directs the reletting of contracts for repairs which were entered into previously to the passage of the act, and which may have been declared abandoned subsequently to its passage. Although entertaining no doubt upon this subject myself, I would recommend an amendment by inserting after the word "*now*," the words, "*or may not hereafter*" be under contract for repairs. I would also recommend that the law be so modified as to give the contracting Board the power to abandon contracts for repairs which were entered into prior to the passage of the law, and also that it should have power to fix the form and amount of bonds to be executed on the part of Division Resident and First-Assistant Engineers who are provided to be appointed by the Board.

FORM OF BONDS.

A good deal of embarrassment has been experienced in the Department during the past year by reason of the action of the Canal Board in rescinding the forms of bonds previously adopted by that Board, and refusing to supply or approve other forms, in consequence of which many of the Engineers have been prevented, during several months, from receiving their own salaries, as well as the compensation due their subordinates. My own opinion is, that this matter is left, under existing laws, entirely in the hands of the Auditor, but a majority of the Canal Board have entertained and acted upon a different opinion, and it seems proper that enactments upon matters of so much importance should be so plain as to admit of only one interpretation.

EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The salary of Division Engineers, as fixed by the Contracting Board, is $2,000, Resident Engineers $1,700, and of First Assistant-Engineers $4 per day.

The total number employed in the service of the State on the 31st December, 1857, was as follows:

Second Assistant-Engineers	29
Levellers and Surveyors	23
Draftsmen and Clerks	27
Rodmen	17
Tape and Chainmen	7
Axemen	6
Inspectors of work	19

The expenditures in the Engineer Department during the year 1857 have been as follows:

Engineering proper	$172,580 27
Office rent, fuel, and light	4,761 56
Stationary, Printing and affidavits	3,389 21
Postage, telegraph and express	1,446 38
Miscellaneous	813 63
Total	$182,991 05
Deduct proportion of salaries of Resident Engineers chargeable to repairs	13,561 36
Total, chargeable to construction	$169,429 69

The following table shows the annual cost of engineering since the 1st of January, 1854, and the ratio of engineering expenses to the whole amount of work done in each year since that date:

Date.	Cost of Engineering.	Per centage on work done.
1854	$144,136 43	$12 8
1855	211,982 72	5 7
1856	245,618 48	6 4
1857	169,429 69	6 6

Statement of the amount of work already done, and estimated cost of completing the works authorized by the construction:

The amount estimated for work done, Engineering, land damages, &c., upon the enlargement and other works authorized by the Constitution, from Dec. 31, 1853 to Dec. 31, 1856, was	$9,174,999 80
The amount estimated on the same account, during the past year, was	2,562,923 07
The estimated amount of work to be done, and payment to be made for Engineering, land damages, &c., from and after this date is as follows:	
Erie Canal enlargement	$1,743,964 58
Oswego Canal	448,027 37
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	161,677 24
Black River Canal	97,135 00
Genesee Valley Canal	109,212 10
Locks on the Champlain Canal	129,180 00
Engineering	209,919 00
Land damages	467,899 62
Add for contingencies	345,222 29 — 3,712,167 13
Total	$15,750,000 00

It will be seen by comparing the above estimate with the estimate submitted in the last annual report from this Department, that the present total estimated cost is increased by the sum of $1,500,000 on the estimate of last year.

The causes of this increase are stated in the accompanying reports of the Division Engineers, and are generally the more expensive character of the work as developed during its progress toward completion, the additional number, and increased cost of structure, together with the substitution in many cases of the vertical for slope wall, authorized and directed, from time to time, by special acts of the Legislature, and resolutions of the Canal Board, the expenses of connecting temporarily portions of the new canal with the old, at the opening of navigation, and widening and deepening old canal for the purpose of allowing the temporary passage of the large boats, the abandonments of contracts and reletting at increased prices, together with the extension of the Genessee Valley Canal, &c., &c.—none of which items were allowed for sufficiently in the last or preceding estimate from this Department.

The estimate of last year was, as is stated in the Report, based to some extent upon the estimates of my predecessor in office. Although the Division Engineers were especially instructed to include in that estimate every item that would be likely to appear in the final accounts, yet a more thorough revision of quantities, (made necessary, to considerable extent, by the closing up of a large number of final accounts,) during the past year by the same Division, and, in most cases, the same Resident Engineers, has resulted in a largely increased estimate:

This increase upon the Eastern Division, as reported by Mr. Goodsell, is	$188,573 07
Upon the Middle Division, as reported by Mr. Hartwell	233,025 16
Upon the Western Division, as reported by Mr. Fay	733,179 55
Total increase, exclusive of contingencies added to estimate of State Engineer	$1,154,777 78

In addition to the above increase, it will, in my opinion, be necessary for the State at an early day to incur an expenditure of about one million dollars in bottoming out and removing the bench which forms a projection in the prism of about 85 miles of the enlargement, which was completed prior to 1848, upon a different plan from the one since adopted.

DEFICIENCY IN MEANS PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION FOR COMPLETING THE WORKS THEREIN AUTHORIZED.

It is generally assumed that the loan, authorized by the Constitution, of $9,000,000, together with he premium thereon, will amount in the aggregate, to $10,400,000; and that this is all the means directly provided by the Constitution for the completion of the works therein authorized, excepting the surplus revenues of the canals, which, as experience has demonstrated, are entirely unavailable for that purpose. The Legislature at its last session provided for the imposition of a tax of "one mill on each dollar of the valuation of real and general property taxable in this State, to be "applied and appropriated to the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and to the completion of the Black River and Genessee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal, as provided by the third section of the seventh article of the Constitution." It is supposed that this tax will amount to $1,350,000. The same law, (chap. 363, laws of 1857,) provides for a loan of $500,000, "under the tenth section of article ten of the Constitution," and it is assumed that this amount may also be appropriated to the same purposes. We have therefore to represent the total amount of means already provided by the Constitution and Legislature for the completion of the works authorized by the Constitution, as follows:

Original loan	$9,000,000
Premiums and interest thereon, say	1,400,000
One mill tax	1,350,000
Additional loan	500,000
Total	$12,250,000

The amount deducted from the total probable cost, as shown in the preceding estimate ($15,750,000) leaves a deficiency on the 31st of December, 1857, of $3,500,000.

In the last annual report from this Department to the Legislature, I had the honor to submit the following remarks upon the subject of this deficiency:

"If we are to wait for an amendment to the Constitution before any additional means can be obtained, it is evident that a suspension of two or three years must be incurred, and that the cost of completion will be largely increased. On the other hand, if we rely upon the policy of direct taxation to accomplish the object, it is to be feared that succeeding Legislatures may not be willing to carry out the policy to such an extent as to secure the rapid and uninterrupted completion of the canals.

I would, therefore, respectfully submit to the Legislature whether it may not successfully combine the two theories, by *borrowing* of the people a sufficient amount to prevent a suspension of the work, and at the same time propose an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide the means for the repayment of the loan from the people, and also for the full and entire completion of the canals.

By levying a three-quarter mill tax (from which would be realized about $1,000,000,) and at the same time authorizing the Comptroller to invest two and a half millions from the Canal debt Sinking Fund in said tax, and in the premium on the loan of nine millions, we should have two and a half millions with which to prosecute the work until the Spring of 1858. An amendment to the Constitution, if proposed by the present Legislature, could then be finally acted upon by the people, which would provide for a loan of a sufficient amount to cover the present deficiency, one million of which should be sacredly appropriated to repay to the several counties the amount of the three-quarter mill tax, and the balance should be appropriated to the speedy completion of all the canals.

Another, and perhaps a better plan would be, to authorize a loan of only two and a half millions by the amendment to the Constitution, one million of which should repay the tax, and the remaining million and a half be appropriated to the completion of the canals, and providing for the balance by extending the canal loans from *eighteen* to *thirty* years; thus relieving the revenues of the canals from the great demands of the present Sinking Fund, and enabling the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient amount of the surplus revenues, together with such further loans as may be negotiated legally upon the credit of the Sinking Fund, to secure the early completion of the canals.

The foregoing suggestions are submitted with all deference to the Legislature, as merely the outline of a plan which would combine the two theories of *taxation and constitutional amendments* in such a manner as would *make the surplus revenues of the canals a basis to secure their completion within the shortest possible time*, and at the same time impose no permanent burden upon the people. On the contrary, in voting for the amendment to the Constitution, the people would secure the restoration of the amount which they had advanced to the canals, and at the same time enjoy the consciousness of having saved the works from a suspension which would have involved an additional cost of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars."

The plan of direct taxation for a sufficient amount to cover the whole deficiency was recommended by the Governor in his annual message to the last Legislature, and by the Comptroller in his annual report. The Legislature adopted the policy in part, by providing, by a direct tax for about one-third of the amount of the deficiency, and leaving subsequent Legislatures to assume the responsibility of providing for the balance.

The people of the State passed their verdict upon the measure in the month of November last by a plurality of nearly *twenty thousand* votes against the party which imposed the tax, and which had been placed in power the previous year by a plurality of *eighty thousand*. This result has confirmed me in the opinion that the people will not sanction any scheme for the completion of the public works that has not for its basis the credit of the State as represented by these works, and the ultimate repayment of their cost from the revenues to be derived from them. I must confess my inability to comprehend the objections to such a plan, so long as the credit of the State is at a handsome premium, and it is claimed and admitted that the entire Canal system will prove to be amply remunerative.

If the plan had been adopted which was recommended in the last annual report, I have no doubt that the temporary tax would have been cheerfully acquiesced in by the people, and an amendment to the Constitution would have been agreed to by the present Legislature, adopted by the people, and made effective during the present session, by authorizing a further loan of a sufficient amount to repay the money borrowed from the people and complete all the unfinished State works within the shortest possible time; and that, if proper energy had been exercised by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State would be reaping the full benefit of the Erie enlargement during the ensuing season of navigation.

The great misfortune under which our public works are compelled to labor is the vacillating policy of the Legislature from year to year with reference to their completion and management. This policy is of course influenced to a great extent by party considerations, but I submit that the *people* have never sanctioned any other than the policy of using the credit of the State to the full extent required for the completion of the Canals. If the estimated means required for enlarging and completing the public works had been a loan of fifteen, instead of ten millions, at the time of framing and adopting the present Constitution, there can be no doubt that the people would have adopted it with the same unanimity with which they adopted the present Constitution. No vote of the people since that time has sanctioned any other policy, and, as before stated, the vote of last Fall seems to be a most emphatic verdict in its favor.

The last Legislature would apparently have been more consistent if, after having changed the policy adopted by the people, it had imposed a tax sufficiently large to have secured the entire completion of the public works, instead of entering upon a doubtful policy, which, if not sanctioned by succeeding Legislatures, must result in suspensions alike disastrous to the interests of the State, whether considered with reference to the ultimate cost of its works or the advantages to be derived from their early completion.

In view of the above considerations, and of the very great importance of providing against an entire suspension of work upon the State improvements, and of the great advantages to be derived from their early completion, I would respectfully recommend the imposition of an additional mill-tax by the present Legislature for the years 1858 and 1859, and at the same time that a provision be made for an amendment to the Constitution which shall authorize an additional loan sufficient to pay the entire costs of these works, out of which loan the amount of taxes imposed upon the people for their construction shall be reimbursed in the most direct and satisfactory manner.

I cannot conscientiously leave this branch of the subject without protesting most earnestly against the policy of imposing tolls upon any of the railroads of the State, for the purpose of meeting the deficiency in the State Treasury, supposed to be occasioned by a diversion of trade from the canals.

Without entering into an extended argument upon this subject, I would respectfully submit, for the consideration of the Legislature, the following propositions:

1. It is unjust and impolitic to tax or in any manner embarrass a superior mode of transit

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Message of "Gov. Robinson" to the Free State Legislature.

State of Political Affairs—The Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times,

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

The State Legislature adjourned to this place last night, and had a short session here to-day. They organized yesterday, by electing HARRIS STRATTON, Speaker, and WM. HUTCHINSON, Speaker *pro tem.*; S. F. TAPPAN, Chief Clerk; C. S. PRATT, Assistant Clerk; N. W. SPICER, Sergeant-at-Arms, and —— AUSTIN, Door-Keeper. After passing the customary resolutions, the Governor communicated to them in joint session, the following Message:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Convention which framed the Constitution at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State Legislature. Yet, it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding revolutionary and treasonable.

This Constitution, in the main, is in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the people of Kansas. It is prevented from becoming the active law of the land, because of an earnest desire on the part of the people to avoid collision with the Federal authorities while there is a prospect that they can in any other way obtain peacefully their natural, organic and constitutional rights. We have had numerous promises and pledges that our just rights should be speedily secured to us, but every pledge and promise has been broken

In the Territorial Organic act we were told that the people of Kansas should be left "perfectly free to form their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and President BUCHANAN exclaimed, "What a conception was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern to the settlement of the question of domestic Slavery in the Territories;" also he says, "It is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved." Again: "The institutions of Kansas should be established by the vote of the people of KANSAS, unawed and uninterrupted by force and fraud. When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against *the instrument*, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." But force and fraud, indorsed by the Administration, have been the rule in Kansas from the beginning. The history of the several Governors who have been sent to Kansas is highly illustrative of the policy which the Administration has attempted to carry out in this Territory. Hon. A. H. REEDER was the first Governor sent to Kansas, and, according to high authority, for the purpose of making the Territory a Slave State. But the Government resulting from the invasion of the 30th of March, 1855, was too much for him to execute upon the people, and he was removed. Next came the reign of terror under SHANNON, but he sickened at the sacking, burning and butchering by his militia, and he was removed. Next came Governor GEARY, who called off the dogs of war pending the Presidential election, and the people had rest for a brief period. When, however, after the election, the olive branch was to be exchanged for the upas, he saved his self-respect by resigning his office.

Secretary STANTON succeeded Governor GEARY, and later, Hon. R. J. WALKER became Governor of Kansas, both gentlemen of character and eminence, and from the South. They came with the same words of promise, and unfortunately for their continuance in office, they believed in the fair terms of the President and endeavored to realise them in some degree to the people. They have both been discarded.

It would seem that there is a power behind the throne, greater than the throne—that the slave power governs this, as it did the last Administration—that no conduct, however judicious, nor doctrine of popular rights, however well established, nor principle of Representative Government, however important, is of any avail before the insatiate demands of this despotic power. Democracy, with such an exposition of its cardinal faith as the present Administration is making, becomes a by-word, a hissing and a reproach with all honest men. No wonder that men who could not bear the consolidation of Federalism, should resist the despotism of Democracy. The course of such men as STANTON, WALKER and DOUGLAS, as to the policy attempted to be pursued by the Administration in this Territory in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, is of a cheering and encouraging character. Our principle in action, however, must be self protection. The work of making Kansas a free State devolves especially upon her citizens.

The present attempt on the part of the General Government, with all its executive patronage and power, is to force upon the people a Constitution framed by a minority of the voters of one-half the counties of the Territory, and that too without giving the public an opportunity to express their dissent from any of its provisions. The pretended submission of the question of Slavery, the pet institution of the Administration, and for the protection and spread of which the Federal Government seems to exist, is, in fact, no submission at all. It is simply the establishing of Slavery in the Territory and in the State, let the people vote as they may.

On this question the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* and the Chicago *Times* should be good Democratic authority. The *Mercury* says: "The Constitution is not submitted to a vote of the people, but only the article prohibiting emancipation and authorizing the ingress of slaves from other States. If this article is rejected it does not abolish Slavery in Kansas."

The Chicago *Times* says: "The Slavery clause gives the Legislature power to provide for emancipating (by compensating the owners) all slaves, but denies the power to prevent the introduction of more slaves. A vote 'for the Constitution with Slavery' is a vote to establish and forever maintain the institution, with the power in the Legislature of emancipation. A vote 'for the Constitution with no Slavery,' is a vote to recognize the existence of slavery now there, to keep those slaves who are now in the Territory, and their natural increase, slaves during their lives, and is a vote to 'strike out the power' of the Legislature to emancipate. The Constitution 'without Slavery' means that Slavery shall be confined to those slaves now there, and their increase from generation to generation, with no power on the part of the Legislature to emancipate by compensation, or any other way. The Constitution with Slavery allows more slaves to be brought to Kansas, but gives the Legislature power to provide for their emancipation. We confess our inability to decide which of these two alternatives is the more 'Pro-Slavery.' We incline to the opinion that the 'Constitution with no Slavery' is the more Pro-Slavery."

Notwithstanding, the President in his message says: "The question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a Constitution with, or without slavery. At this election every person will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote, whether Kansas shall be received into the Union *'with or without slavery.'*" He also says: 'The question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment." Lest such language should not be sufficiently insulting to every citizen of Kansas, he goes on further to say, in alluding to the Convention, that "A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do so having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their rights, could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention." But what are the facts? The Territorial Legislature, forced upon the people by fraud and violence, deprived the people of all power to choose County or any other officers; and this registry of votes was to be made by County officers not responsible in any respect to the people. In one-half the counties of the Territory, no County officers could be found to register the citizens, although in some the people used every effort to have them appointed. In other instances, where the officers pretended to act, they refused to register the names of Free-State men, citizens of Kansas, while they registered the names of well-known citizens of Missouri. It was the duty of the officers to register the names, and not the citizens, and it was evident to all observers, that a fair registry was not designed, and could not be obtained.

Unfortunately for the people of Kansas and for our Government, a systematic falsification of our history has been attempted, and an utter disregard of the will of the majority manifested, else why should a government professing to be actuated by the principles of popular sovereignty attempt to force upon the people a Constitution emanating from a Territorial Government, eight-ninths of which is controlled by the appointees of the President, while the other ninth was usurped by foreigners, and that Constitution not submitted to a vote of the people for its ratification or rejection? Why attempt to force such a Constitution upon us, to the exclusion of a Constitution framed by a Convention elected by the people, independent of federal influences, and which Constitution has been twice submitted to the people, receiving at each submission an overwhelming majority of the votes?

Can it be all the oppression and tyranny practiced in Kansas has been for the purpose of planting an institution on our soil, repugnant to the people? Has our Government sunk so low as to strike down the sovereignty of a whole American people, for the sake of enslaving a few Africans?

At the last Territorial election the people were permitted to take possession of the Territorial Legislature, and it is now in the hands of the friends of the State Government, and, therefore, no further opposition to your proceedings is to be apprehended from that source. Not so, however, with the Lecompton State Government. By provisions of that Constitution it took effect on the 21st of December last. This Government the President and his Cabinet have indorsed as legitimate, and they are said to have pledged all the power of the Federal Government in its support.

The people of Kansas, repudiating the Lecompton Constitution as a fraud from its origin to its completion, refused in Convention to participate in an election under it for a State Government, thus leaving the friends of that fraud and the oppressors of the people to secure that Government without a contest.

Should Kansas be admitted into the Union under that Constitution and Government there can be no radical change except by revolution. The State Officers being elected for that term. The people of Kansas are nearly unanimous in opposition to that pretended Government, and have sternly resisted and defeated against it in various ways. Can you expect to do that the Administration will overlook the unanimity of the people, and entirely disregard their wishes?

In such an event, a question of grave importance arises for your consideration. What shall be done to relieve the people of Kansas from this despotism of the Federal Administration? This question in your wisdom you may be called upon to decide. According to the Constitution adopted for our guide, it is the duty of the General Assembly to legislate upon the following subjects:

Encouragement of Education and Religion.
Registration of Electors.
Returns of Elections.
Election of Officers.
Filling of Vacancies.
Number of Senators and Representatives.
Apportionment.
Special Legislation.
Publication of Laws.
Census.
Salaries of Officers.
Surveyor General, State Geologist and Superintendent of Common Schools.
Judicial Districts and Jurisdiction of Courts.
Publication of decisions of Supreme Court.
Duties of Clerk and Reporter of Supreme Court.
School Fund—University and Normal Schools.
State Asylums for blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiots, and the poor.
Houses of Refuge for juvenile offenders.
State General Hospital.
Militia.
Finance and Taxation.
Counties, County, City and Town Officers.
Commissioners to arrange Rules of Practice in Courts of Record.
Bureau of Statistics and Encouragement of Agriculture.

To secure the separate property and custody of children to the wife.

Banks and Banking.

Whether you legislate upon any or all of these subjects at the present session, is for you to decide. While we remain under Territorial Legislation, we must submit to have our laws adjudicated and executed by appointees of the President, some of whom have been the oppressors of the people, while others are evidently grossly ignorant of our past history and present condition. Should the Territorial Legislature remove all obstruction to your progress so that no collision of jurisdiction should occur, it would doubtless become your duty to provide, at an early day, wise and wholesome laws for the use of the people. The following attempt to prevert the history of Kansas in the message of acting Territorial Governor DENVER of the 4th inst., is worthy of notice.

He says: "The affairs of Kansas have for a long time attracted much of the attention of all portions of the American Union; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the troubles which have heretofore existed among the people of this Territory are about to be adjusted. After the long-continued disturbances, this will be a most gratifying result, and will give a new impetus to the prosperity and settlement of the country. Settled as this territory has been, by people from every portion of the older States, many of whom entertain extreme views on the question of domestic slavery, it could hardly be expected that collisions would not occur, and yet a spirit of toleration, such as has characterized the people of our sister Territory, Nebraska, organized under the same law, and where slavery exists to almost, if not to quite as great an extent as it does here, might have prevented it. There all questions of public policy have been determined by a resort to the ballot-box, and all parties have yielded a ready acquiescence to such decisions. Coercive measures have never been resorted to there; and whenever frauds have been attempted at the elections, application has been made to the proper tribunals for correction, and in no instance, so far as my information extends, without finding redress. On these subjects the conduct of the people of Nebraska Territory are worthy of all commendation, and I sincerely hope that the great mass of the people of this Territory will follow their example."

It is true that the affairs of Kansas have attracted much of the attention of the American people, and for the very good reason that the sovereignty of a whole people was being crushed out by the Federal power.

In the result of this contest of the people against a usurpation, every State in the Union was directly interested, for if popular sovereignty in Kansas could be destroyed by the Administration, so might it be in the States, and our once proud Republic give place to a despotism.

Governor DENVER thinks that a spirit of "toleration," such as characterized the people of Nebraska, would have prevented the unfortunate collisions in Kansas. It is difficult to conceive how the people of Kansas could have been more "tolerant" than they have been from the commencement of their history. Did they not "tolerate" the invasion of the 30th of March, 1855, and see their ballot-boxes wrested from them by a foreign army, and a foreign Government placed over them without resistance? Did they not see the Administration at Washington intorse this usurpation and remove Governor REEDER because he would not enforce it upon the people? Did they not "tolerate" the invasion of the Autumn of 1855, when an army of 1,200 strong was brought against the people by Federal authority without cause or provocation? Did they not "tolerate" the riot upon Lawrence in May, 1856, led on by a United States marshal, and did they not see a hotel, printing-presses and private property destroyed, and a whole city sacked by a United States mob, with sufficient "toleration?" Have not our citizens submitted to be confined on prairies and in prisons, for no offence, with sufficient meekness and toleration? Have they not tolerated among them the appointees of the President, whose hands are red with the blood of their victims as no other people have done?

If the people of Nebraska or of any other place would have been more submissive than have been the people of Kansas to the outrages practiced upon them, then are they fit only to be slaves.

But the people of Nebraska have been left perfectly free to regulate their own affairs in their own way, in accordance with the provisions of the Organic act, and have no cause of complaint; while in Kansas no man is so ignorant that he does not know the reverse to be true.

This truth is so deeply engraven upon the hearts of all men in Kansas that they will witness all such attempts to falsify their history, and change the responsibility of the collision from the Administration, where it belongs, to the plundered people, with indignant scorn.

Governor DENVER thinks that the animosity and bitter feeling proceed from personal hostility rather than political considerations. Can this be so? Can it be that the Administration of a mighty nation is influenced by personal malice, and a spirit of persecution, rather than by political considerations? He says, "These have their origin in the troubles growing out of the first settlement of the country," &c., and it is well known that these troubles originated either directly or indirectly with the Administration or its supporters. The intimations in Governor DENVER'S Message that for the future the people shall be relieved from the frauds, injustice, and tyranny heretofore practiced upon them are cheering, and it is to be paid that we may soon hail the dawn of a better day for Kansas.

The people ask only for their rights according to the organic Act, and when these shall be granted, peace and happiness will fill our borders.

(Signed,) C. ROBINSON.

TOPEKA, Jan. 4, 1858.

The Message is a plain, matter-of-fact document, without any attempt at polished diction. CHARLES ROBINSON never deals in superfluities but first knows his man, and then deals with him, as he would pin a beetle to the wall.

He has not taken ultra ground concerning the duties of the Legislature, but submits the grave questions that are before us, to their wisdom and firm integrity. He has not written in his Message all that he feels or all that he at times says, when he converses in his sincere earnestness upon our sufferings in the past. He is undoubtedly in favor of having the Territorial Legislature repeal the whole black code and then pass an election law and a few others to preserve inviolate property rights, &c., and throw every possible safeguard around the State Government; then declare it to be through the will of the people, the organic law of the *State*. The State Legislature would then have the track, and the way would be clear. There could be no collision with civil or Federal officers, for there would be no law to protect any party in the attempt to interfere with our people's law.

What the Territorial body will do, is not yet defined. They are greatly incensed at the Message of Acting-Governor DENVER, which I herewith inclose you. They regard it as insulting not only to them, but to the whole Free-State Party in Kansas. The two Legislatures are now in full blast, and necessarily have agreed to meet at the same place, as seventeen are members of both bodies, and both cannot get a quorum at the same time.

The election returns of the 4th inst. have come in slowly, but there can be no doubt that the Pro-Slavery State Ticket has swept the board clean. The vote against the Lecompton Constitution was full equal to our vote last October, where notice had been given; but still there is doubt whether we have polled as large a vote *as will be returned* to Calhoun for the 21st of December. It cannot be found out yet what the amount of that vote was.

As CALHOUN is deferring his report to hear the full returns of our election last Monday against it, then he will come out with figures *a leetle* larger. The following is a list of such returns as have been received:

	Against Constit'n.	For Constit'n.	For Smith, (Fr.St. Gov.)	For Marshall.
Lawrence	761	2	256	—
Ossawattomie	227	2	214	—
Pardi	60	55	—	85
Richland	—	58	—	55
Miami	30	—	—	—
Stanton	70	—	36	—
Peoria	56	—	80	—
Leavenworth	1384	10	1196	272
Kickapoo	—	908	—	905
Franklin	98	—	70	—
Lecompton	193	22	161	163
Bloomington	170	—	—	—
Grasshopper Falls	153	1	—	—
Topeka	269	—	20	—
Wakarusa	105	—	—	—
Delaware, about			160 majority.	
Doniphan County			No State ticket voted.	

One fact should be noted in reference to the service of the United States troops. Gen. CALHOUN has had taken steps to have them distributed the troops along the border and at the principal inland towns. Some had hopes, therefore, that something like fair play, but proof comes me from every quarter that these soldiers were stationed only *to protect the frauds*. This cannot be denied. Our challengers were driven away from Oxford when the troops were standing near them, and were obliged to escape for their lives. Orders were given the troops to only obey the orders of the Judges, and when our challengers interfered in the line of their duties, the Judges insultingly told them they knew their own business and should take no notice of them. The same was true at Rickapoo, Delaware and other places. Our challengers were driven from the polls at all these places, and the troops protected the bogus Judges.

RANDOLPH.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The *Republican* learns that Gen. CALHOUN had returned to Lecompton under an escort of the United States troops, and that he would leave Leavenworth on Wednesday last for Washington with the Lecompton Constitution. The vote upon it is expected here to-night.

The Leavenworth *Times* of the 9th says, that reports indicate the success of the Free-State ticket, while the votes against the Constitution probably exceed 15,000.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the *Democrat* says that so far as heard from the Free-State Party has secured 31 out of 44 Representatives, and 14 out of 19 Senators. The vote against the Constitution is about equal to that polled at the October election. Gentlemen who left the Territory on the 11th instant report the Democratic State ticket elected.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 18.

DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 22, 23, 41.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 355, 387, 357, 235, 2799, 362, 1439, 15, 371, 1621, 853, 2882, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 162, 149, 26, 27, 28, 20, 365, 1, 116, 75, 116, 371, 374, 375, 396, 397, 399, 238, 299, 272, 355, 354, 401, 402, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 415, 416, 418.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 33, 35, 135, 174, 175, 200, 201, 202, 205, 152, 214, 114, 123, 112, 119, 130, 139, 214. *Part II.*—Nos. 787, 104, 218, 225, 229, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 239, 240, 93, 189, 211.

THE THIRTEENTH-STREET ELOPEMENT

RETURN TO THE WRIT.

The Proceedings Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 16.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the application of George Taylor.—The facts of this case were given at some length in Friday's TIMES. It will be remembered that Mr. Taylor married a Miss Hawley, and that her mother, Mrs. Wright, is alleged to have her in custody, refusing to allow her husband to see her. This *habeas corpus* is brought by Mr. Taylor to obtain possession of his wife.

When the case came up on Saturday, Mr. Mathews, for the petitioner, first read the following

RETURN TO THE WRIT.

The said Mary A. Wright makes her return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in this matter on the 11th day of January, 1858, as follows:

First—She states that she has not the said Emma A. Taylor, so called in the said writ, in her custody or power, or under her power or restraint.

Second—She further states that she has not had the said Emma in her power or custody, or under her restraint at any time subsequent to the alleged marriage of the said petitioner with the said Emma, nor has she ever transferred such custody or restraint to any other person.

Third—And the said Mary A. Wright further says that the said Emma is her daughter, and was sixteen years of age on the 17th day of December, 1857, and that she is ignorant whether said petitioner has been legally married to said Emma; that she has been informed by said Emma, as follows: That on the evening of the 9th of January, in company with deponent and her son, and said Emma, and said petitioner, and one W. S. Ford, who claimed to be an attorney-at-law, and a clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, she went from the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street to Wallack's Theatre in an omnibus; that they all got out of the omnibus together, and the respondent, and the son of this respondent, and said petitioner, entered the theatre together, and this respondent supposed that said Mr. Ford and said Emma were following them. That this respondent discovering that said Emma did not come into the theatre, became anxious, and one of the company spoke to said Taylor and asked him where said Emma stayed; that said Taylor then replied he would go and look for her, and immediately went out; that thereupon said Taylor proceeded to the house of a Mr. Morel at No. —— Nineth-st., in the City of New-York, while said Morel and all his family were absent, there being there some person named A. Shegogue, a young man, who by concert had participated in the affairs herein detailed—that said Emma and said Wm. J. Ford had gone to said house directly from the theatre upon getting out of the omnibus, and were in waiting there when the said Taylor arrived, and had in their company a person claiming to be a clergyman, or calling himself Mr. Hemming, who had come there from Brooklyn the day previous, and who had been waiting in the neighborhood (as said Taylor informed said Emma) the day previously, and had received a fee of fifty dollars for his services that said Emma therefore (as she has informed this respondent) requested said Taylor to defer a marriage for six months, but said Taylor declined, and said Ford told her not to defer it, and Hemming then told Emma that he himself had clandestinely married against the wishes of his parents, and urged her to consent to marriage with Taylor, and therefore Hemming performed some ceremony, and pronounced the said Emma and said Taylor man and wife, and said Taylor afterwards returned to the theatre in company with said Shegogue, and said Ford and said Emma came together to the said theatre; that this respondent had no knowledge or suspicion of the matters aforesaid until the Monday following, and that said Emma returned to the house of this respondent on Saturday evening, the 9th of January, and said Taylor came there also; and this respondent further says that on Jan. 11, inst., said Emma left the house of this respondent of her own free will, without any restraint, control, influence, or authority, exercised by this respondent or any other person acting on her behalf or suggestion, and has not since returned. And this respondent further says that she was informed by said Emma before leaving this respondent, that she was very sorry for what she had done, and was very anxious to get beyond the reach of said Taylor, and that she would never live with him under any circumstances whatever. And this respondent further says that she is informed and believes that said petitioner has no money or any means of livelihood, except a salary of about $600, while, in the temporary employment of some merchants who have failed in business, and this respondent further says that she is informed by said Emma, and verily believes, such alleged marriage has never been consummated. And this respondent further says that she has not at any time since said 9th day of January, instant, exercised any control or authority over said Emma in any way whatever, but on the contrary informed her that she was at liberty to act as she chose, and that this respondent could not and would not exercise any restraint over her, and said Emma replied that she would not, under any circumstances, live with said Taylor, and nothing has occurred at any time since to change such liberty and freedom from restraint and control of any kind whatsoever, and she is informed by said Emma, and believes that she has avoided the petitioner through fear of personal violence.

(Signed) MARY A. WRIGHT.

Mr. Sears moved to strike out certain portions of the return. He thought that the part stating that she had not the custody was a sufficient return, and that all the balance should be stricken out as redundant. Denied.

Mr Sears then read the traverse to the return by Taylor as follows:

TRAVERSE.

Geo. T. Taylor, the petitioner, traverses the return of the respondent to the writ of *habeas corpus* herein granted and says:

1. That the said respondent has the said Emma A. Taylor, so-called in the said writ, in her custody and under her power and restraint as he is informed and believes.

2. That the said respondent had the said Emma in her power and custody, and under her restraint, at some time subsequent to the marriage alleged in said petition, and as averred therein.

3. That as to all other matters alleged in said return, *he has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief.*

Mr. Alfred Shegogue was sworn, and the following marriage certificate was offered:

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

This is to certify that I, Frederick Hemming, a minister of the Gospel, in accordance with the law of the State of New-York, lawfully united in marriage George Tracy Taylor and Emma Hawley, at the house of Mr. E Shegogue, No. 272 Ninth-street, in this City, on this day and date, namely, Saturday, Jan. 9, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

FREDERICK HEMMING.

Witness, ALFRED M. SHEGOGUE.

This certificate is written on half a sheet of note paper, and is a most decidedly insignificant looking marriage certificate.

The introduction of this certificate was objected to. Objection sustained, and exception noted.

Mr. Taylor was called to be sworn. Mr. Busteed objected on the ground that in a *habeas corpus* case a witness cannot be examined in his own behalf.

His Honor refused to admit him as a witness, and the counsel excepted. Mr. Sears then stated that they had tried to subpœna Mrs. Cammeron, who resided in the house of respondent, but without success. He therefore asked an adjournment, to which Mr. Busteed objected, and an exception was noted.

The case was then adjourned until Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M.

Theodore C. Sears and D. Whitehouse, for petitioner. [illegible] for respondent.

The Crane Case—Application for Alimony.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

"Crane vs. Crane."—This case, which was reported in Friday's TIMES, came up for the confirmation of the referee's report. It will be remembered that Mrs. Crane accuses her husband of absconding, and withholding from her proper allowance.

Mr. Richardson, the counsel for Mrs. Crane, utterly denied the statements that she had been living improperly with the gentleman named, as was stated by the counsel yesterday, and that when she heard that such reports were circulated she fell into a fit. He claimed that the statements were intended to injure the lady, and should not be permitted by the Court to be uttered.

Mr. Patten, counsel for Mr. Crane, objected to the confirmation of the report, on the ground that he had not been served with a copy of the testimony, and was, therefore, unable to argue the question at all.

His Honor stated that it was customary to accept the report of the referee, but he supposed that the counsel objected to testimony in his own knowledge.

Mr. Patten stated that he had his own minutes of the evidence; but, as he had not seen the evidence annexed to the report, of course he was unable to object to it. He desired that the case should be adjourned, and a copy of the evidence served upon him.

The Court stated that it was customary to accept the report, and the motion must therefore be denied. Mr. Patten therefore took the testimony, and after examining it at some length, stated that he would read an affidavit to set aside the report. The affidavit was by himself, and stated that deponent asked Judge Mason if he was going to report *all* the evidence. He said he was, but there was some very important testimony which was not presented. He stated that this evidence would have caused the report to be reversed or modified. The affidavit charged the plaintiff with offences not material to be related.

After considerable argument the case was adjourned until Tuesday.

ANOTHER REFEREE'S REPORT CONFIRMED.

Mary Duffy vs. Bernard Duffy.—This was an application to confirm the report of the referee, denying the application for alimony during the pendency of an action for divorce—for alleged ill-treatment. The parties had been married for a number of years, but about a year since, in consequence of alleged ill-treatment, Mrs. Duffy separated from her husband, and brought the suit for divorce. The parties are quite wealthy, but on the reference it appeared that both were a little addicted to the use of ardent spirits. The referee found that Mr. Duffy, except when he was intoxicated, was kind to his wife. That she was not as considerate toward her husband; that she left his protection of her own accord without due provocation; and, consequently, that she was not entitled to the allowance asked for. The report was confirmed.

Emmuch & Bays for defendant; Frank Byrne for plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

O. L. Sheldon vs. L. H. Fleshem.—Motion denied without costs.

In re Berean Baptist Church.—Order to sell part of real estate granted.

Tallman vs. Tallman et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NEW ORDER.

The following order was made:

1. Until otherwise ordered, the General Term in each month will be held only two weeks, commencing on the first Monday of the month, and will be held by three Justices. (Rules 14 and 31 will be enforced.)

2. During those two weeks only one Justice, and during the residue of the term three Justices, will sit for the trial of causes by jury.

3. During that part of the term in which three Justices are occupied in the trial of jury causes, two Justices will sit for the hearing of motions and the trial of causes on the Special Term calendar.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DECISIONS.

Todd vs. Lakey et al.—Case settled.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jan. 16.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

There was nothing unusual in the appearance of the court room. It was crowded as it generally is each Court-day. The prisoners' box was full. More charges, if anything, were dismissed than common. There were 39 prison cases, 8 suspended cases and 7 ball cases on the calendar—54 altogether. They were disposed of rapidly, and the Court adjourned at 11 o'clock "precisely."

Emily Rickets and Ophelia Williams, both colored, were arraigned on the complaint of Augusta J. Bennett, residing at No. 108 East Twelfth-street. They were servants in her employment, and, she alleged, stole from her (Jan. 11) a pair of muffers, and some handkerchiefs, skirts and other wearing apparel, all valued at $10. *Counsel*—Is the house you live in a house of prostitution? *Witness*—No, Sir, it is not. *Counsel*—The girls say it is. *Witness*—Not unless they made it so. *Counsel*—(To the Court) She keeps a house of prostitution. I don't want her to put on airs about it. She needn't put on airs with me. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, sometimes you fight for these women as hard as any one, and try to make the believe them in preference to any one else. *Counsel*—Well, now I'm fighting against them.—*Judge Osborn* consulted with his associate. "Well," said he, "the Judge is willing to suspend sentence this time. It being their first offence as far as we know." "Bob it over 'em," said Judge STEERS. They were both discharged.

Thomas Fuller was complained of by Bernard Gaffney of No. 183 Ludlow-street, who accused him of assaulting and beating him, Jan. 14, to his own serious inconvenience and the infraction of the public peace. *Counsel*—Will your Honors adjourn this case? There is a material witness who is not here. *Judge Osborn*—You want to adjourn on behalf of the complainant? *Counsel*—On behalf of the defendant. He has been bailed. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I don't care. Tuesday? *Counsel*—Tuesday. *Judge Osborn*—Tuesday.

Morris Roach had committed an assault and battery upon Margaret Nesbitt, Jan. 15. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what does he do for a living, this chap? *Witness*—He don't do nothin'. He's just out of prison. He was in for a burglary, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Was it before this Court? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—I thought I remembered him. Well, I guess we'll send him up. Give him the full rope—six months in the Penitentiary. *Judge Connolly* (not on the bench)—He's the regular build of a thief. *Judge Osborn*—Yes, there's a sentence suspended over him now for a burglary. He was to be sent out West, and was let off.

William Murphy, charged by John Collins with cutting a Croton water pipe, was discharged at the request of the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—You can go this time, but you mustn't be caught in such a scrape again.—The prisoner promised everything, and was set at liberty.

Felix Blow, a boy, was next brought to the bar, and James M Wallace took the stand. The prisoner, it was proved, stole some cedar logs from the complainant, Jan. 14. Officer Steers, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, arrested Blow. *Judge Osborn*—(calling)—Harry Steers! (The officer took the stand) Another of the Steers' breed. *Judge Steers*—Not my breed, though.—Officer Steers' testimony corroborated that of the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, boy? *Prisoner*—I didn't do it. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, you didn't eh? The officer saw you. We find you guilty. How much shall we give him, Judge? *Judge Steers*—Three months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Branick, a boy, was charged with an assault and battery upon James Campbell, and attempting to stab him in a groggery, Oct. 6. *Counsel* (to witness)—Were you drunk on that occasion? *Witness*—No, Sir; I was as sober as I am now. *Counsel*—Was he (prisoner) drunk? *Witness*—I don't know; he's the same to me, drunk or sober; I had to open the door at last and let him out; the witnesses would have killed him if I hadn't. *Counsel*—What! your witnesses would have killed him? How many of your witnesses would have killed him? *Witness*—Well, there were four men there. *Counsel*—Four grown men? *Witness*—Yes. *Counsel*—Beside yourself; and you mean to tell the Court that you and these four other grown men would have killed this boy if he hadn't got out. There's a young lady, your Honor, who, if your Honor doesn't send him to the Penitentiary, is going to marry him in a few days. (Coming up to the rostrum.) Do you hear what I say? There's a devilish pretty girl that's going to marry him; she'll be here in a moment. *Judge Osborn*—I'm in favor of fining him $10. Judge STEERS concurred in the sentence. The prisoner could not pay the fine, and was committed in default. Afterwards his Counsel came forward, leading a blushing young woman by the hand, and asked the Court to remit the fine; he was to be married in a few days. *Judge Osborn*—I think ten days in the City Prison will do him good. Going to be married! He's only 18, I think. *Counsel*—Well, that's old enough.—The Court finally concluded to suspend the sentence, and set the prisoner at liberty. *Judge Steers*—(To the young woman)—And you're going to get married? *Young Woman*—(Looking foolish)—Yes, Sir. *Judge Steers*—Well, say, you take care of him, and don't let him get into any more difficulties.—She promised that she would, and they went off together rejoicing. "I don't like to let those young fellows off who go about with knives," said Judge OSBORN. He, however, agreed that the prisoner should be discharged.

Henry Bielar was arraigned on two charges. Philip Schen accused him of stealing $15 in bank bills, gold and silver coins, and Henry Mollken said he fished from him a silver watch, worth $20, Jan. 13. Mollken was put on the stand. He was a German and spoke broken English. *Counsel*—What did he steal from you? *Witness*—A watch. *Counsel* (to the Court)—"Not much," he says, your Honor. (Laughter.) *Officer*—A watch, he says. *Counsel*—Got a watch. Well, he don't steal it. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, don't deny the fact, Counselor. *Officer*—He (complainant) says he (prisoner) has a wife and three children. He don't want to press the charge. *Judge Osborn*—What shall we do? Suspend the sentence? *Judge Steers*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and suspend sentence.—(To Judge STEERS) It won't do much good I guess. *Judge Steers*—Don't you think so? *Judge Osborn*—No, he's inclined that way, I guess.

Anne Williams, at the bar, was confronted by Maria Stevens on the witness-stand. Maria, who resided at No. 25 Sullivan-street, accused Anne of tearing up some sheets that belonged to her, (Maria.) *Judge Osborn*—Got on. What did she do? *Witness*—She destroyed properly willfully. *Judge Osborn*—Well, go on. How? *Witness*—She cut up some sheets. *Counsel*—How do you know? *Witness*—She was in the room, and no one else was there with her, and when I went in I found the sheets all cut up. *Counsel*—How did you get into the room? *Judge Osborn*—No matter. Walked in, I suppose. This complaint ought never to have been brought here. *Counsel*—No; she (complainant) keeps a house of prostitution. *Judge Osborn*—I know it. Discharge the prisoner.

John Kiernan stole a ham from Patrick Heernach, Jan. 14. *Judge Osborn*—What did you do this for? *Prisoner*—I was hard up, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Hard up, eh? (To Judge STEERS.) What shall we do with him, feed him for a couple of months? *Judge Steers*—Yes, I guess so. *Judge Osborn*—Find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Michael Roach, Peter Kelly and James Irwin, all boys, stole, it was alleged, at different times pieces of a steam-engine, piece by piece, worth $500. They broke into the room in which the engine was kept through the window. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what shall we do with these boys? How old are you? *Little Boy*—Seven years old. *Judge Osborn*—Well, hadn't we better send him up to the Juvenile Asylum, and the other one to the House of Refuge? *Clerk*—The big one is 18. *Judge Osborn*—He's a regular thief it appears. No. 2—(Kelly)—Penitentiary six months. No. 3—(Irwin)—Juvenile Asylum. Roach had not been arrested.

A number of cases were here dismissed, the complainants not appearing, among them one in which the complaint was entered last July.

Patrick King, a boy, previously convicted of stealing 300 lbs. of shot-metal from Edward Booth, was brought to the bar, and sentence suspended.

Lewis Lucius, a boy, had stolen a vest and some cigars, all valued at $5. *Judge Osborn*—How you got any friends here? *Boy*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, where are they?—call them.—The boy looked around the Court-room, but did not seem to recognize any one there. He was asked if he had any parents. They were both dead; he was 14 years old. *Judge Osborn*—He has a good face.—Mr. Beale, Agent S. P. D. Society, said he could get him into the Newsboys' lodging-house immediately, and he would be sent out West. *Judge Osborn*—Well, remand him and Mr. Beale will call for him.

Matthew Shannon had committed an assault and battery upon Officer William H. Dubois, of the Fourth Ward Police, Jan. 12. A witness was examined, to prove his good character, and the Court suspended sentence. He was set at liberty.

Robert Welshman, convicted of an assault and battery upon Robert Weldon, of No. 66 Fulton-street, on New-Year's Day, was also discharged.

John W. Hunter, colored, charged with an assault and battery upon Nathan S. Roswell, a conductor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad, was discharged. "They went to put him off the cars," said Judge OSBORN, "and he showed fight. You see they've got a regulation on this Sixth-avenue Railroad, that a nigger can't ride in their cars. I don't believe they've got any right to make such a regulation."

John Ellis was charged with committing an assault and battery upon officer Joseph Quick, of the Fourth Precinct Police, Jan. 7, and rescuing a prisoner from him. *Judge Osborn*—The officer don't see fit to come here and prosecute. Discharge him.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 6,579 bbls. Flour, 689 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 66 bags Barley, 200 bags Barley Malt, 278 bags Oats, 240 bags

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning. Her advices are three days later. The political intelligence, by this arrival, is not important. In financial affairs there is a still further improvement. Consols have slightly advanced, and, though the Bank of England has not yet reduced its rate of discount below eight per cent., yet the measure, it is supposed, is only postponed until after the payment of the January dividends. No new failures have been announced. The details of the Indian news, and particularly of the relief of Lucknow, are extremely interesting. It is estimated that 7,000 rebels were killed in the series of battles that were fought for the capital of Oude. The launching of the monster steamship *Leviathan* was to have been recommenced on the 4th inst. From Spain we learn that the Government, in spite of the powerful mediation at work, is obstinate in its adhesion to its own peculiar views of the quarrel with Mexico, and that a peaceful settlement of the question is again endangered. M. BLONDELL has been appointed Belgian Minister to Washington. The earthquake in Naples proves to have been very disastrous. Some accounts state that there were as many as 10,000 lives lost. We learn from China that the investment of Canton by the British would take place about the 1st of December.

The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived at this port, yesterday, with advices from Havana to the 11th inst. There is no news of importance. SANTA ANA was reported to be at Havana, awaiting an opportunity to take the field once more in Mexico. There was less demand for Sugar, and prices were unchanged. No mention is made of the yellow fever, and so we suppose that former reports of its ravages were much exaggerated.

We learn from M. O. ROBERTS, Esq., that, in consequence of the late arrival of the steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans and Havana, she will not leave on Monday, (to-day,) her regular day, but will be dispatched with the mails at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, thus affording merchants ample time to receive and answer their letters.

By the brig *T. M. Mayhew*, we have Bermuda dates of the 11th inst. The papers contain no news of interest. The Combined Court of British Guiana had passed resolutions to receive for life such numbers of the East India rebels as the home Government and the authorities of Guiana may agree on, provided the East India Government send them to the colony free of expense, the Combined Court pledging itself to provide the means for defraying the cost of bringing over the families of the exiles.

The Assembly on Saturday adjourned over until to-morrow afternoon, after several more fruitless efforts to elect a presiding officer. The Senate was not in session.

A furious storm of wind, which lasted half an hour, visited New-Orleans on Friday afternoon, and did a great deal of damage. Fifteen ships, and a great number of steamboats, were broken from their moorings, and the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad was about half destroyed. Several lives are also reported lost.

On Saturday night the store of Messrs. WILSON, MIDGLEY & JENNINGS, No. 114 Church-street, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $6,000 worth of silks and other goods. The burglars worked their way into the store from a tenant-house adjoining, by cutting a hole through the contiguous walls. Fortunately, the police got on their track, and secured two of the thieves, with their plunder, while they were putting it into a wagon. One of the prisoners arrested proved to be CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, the noted burglar who lately served out his time at Sing-Sing for stealing $36,000 from the Bank of the State of New-York. The prisoners have been committed to answer, in default of $10,000 bail each.

The Taylor *habeas corpus* case was continued on Saturday. The return was reread, but owing to the absence of a witness, the case was adjourned until Tuesday. The lady was not present, the return denying any control over her.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 425, which is 38 more than the week preceding. There were 23 deaths from small-pox! Let every man, woman and child, who has not been vaccinated within seven years, go to the family physician, or to the Dispensary, and be vaccinated at once.

The second anniversary of the Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, was celebrated last evening at the church, Second-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street. Addresses were delivered by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN and Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH.

The inclement weather, on Saturday, checked business. Flour was dull and heavy, with light sales and receipts. Wheat was quiet, but stiffly held. Other kinds of Grain were also inactive at about former rates. Cotton was in fair request at full and buoyant prices. Provisions were more inquired for, including Mess Pork, and the better qualities of Beef, which were on the advance. Prime Pork declined, and closed dull. Groceries were quiet at previous figures. No remarkable change occurred in Freights. There were 659 vessels of all classes in port.

REPTILE WRIGGLINGS.—A snake's tail is the last part of him that dies, and as our country readers know, from experiments of their boyhood, it will often wriggle and twist for hours and even days after life is out of the reptile's head. The *Herald* has a similar idiosyncracy. Its brains deserted it long ago, and nothing is now left, resembling vitality, but the slimy and imbecile wrigglings of its tail. BENNETT is old and dilapidated,—deserted by those whom he expected to befriend his old age and detested most by those who are in his employment. Cut off by his character and antecedents from all society, he grows sourer and sourer as he grows older:—and he vents his helpless malice against the world which despises him by random vilification of every body and everything that happens to enjoy a sunshine which will not fall on him.

"It is stated in various quarters,"—says the *Herald* of yesterday,—"that the editorial services referred to in the ledger of LAWRENCE, STOKE & Co., were performed by persons connected with the NEW-YORK *Journal of Commerce* and the NEW-YORK TIMES." No such thing has ever been stated "in various quarters," or in *any* quarter, except in the columns of the *Herald*. So far as the TIMES is concerned it is utterly false,—no person connected with this paper having ever rendered editorial or any other services to the firm referred to, or having ever received any money from them on any account whatever. The assertion is an invention of the *Herald's*,—one of the wrigglings of its tail,—one of the jerky and venomous contortions by which the concern simulates life and vigor.

We have no desire to put a stop to these exhibitions, which are rather amusing to the crowd. They have been more lively than usual since we dropped that Parker Vein and Potosi stone on the reptile's head,—and we have observed that if the TIMES comes in sight now-a-days, the *tail* evinces more excitement and becomes more active than ever. It is a very cheap amusement, and we are not unwilling to gratify the boys with it now and then. But they must not expect it to continue always. Even the snake's tail will, at last, stop wriggling, and then the animal is dead sure enough. By-and-by the *Herald* will grow too feeble to be even malignant, and then the fun will be over.

Kansas Matters—Topeka Redivivus.

We overrated the intelligence of the Free-State men in Kansas the other day, when we expressed doubts of the reassembling of the Topeka Legislature. That august body assembled at Topeka on the 6th of January, and "Governor ROBINSON" addressed to it a message which will be found at length in another column of this morning's TIMES. In this document he assumes, though he does not directly say, that the Topeka Constitution is *de jure* the rightful fundamental law of the Territory, and declares that it is "prevented from becoming the *active* law of the land only by the earnest desire of the people to avoid collision with the federal authorities." Dr. ROBINSON is a man of too much sense to be fooled by the farce in which he consents to act the leading part. He must know that the whole Topeka movement was irregular in its form,—that it never had the sanction of any law, federal or territorial, and that it has never been recognized by any authority, legislative, judicial or executive, either of Kansas or of the Union at large. It was purely and exclusively a *party* movement. A political party called a Convention and elected its members. That party Convention framed a document, which was called a Constitution,—submitted it to the vote of the party, organized a State Government under it and the party elected State officers. All this was done in Kansas without the authority, sanction or recognition of any law,—just as the same forms might be gone through with by the American Party in this State or the Democratic Party in Massachusetts. And it never had one particle more of validity than would a similar proceeding by any party in any State.

Besides, all this took place two years ago—when the population of Kansas was less than half what it is at present and under an entirely different state of political and social affairs. More than half the present inhabitants of Kansas have never had an opportunity of voting upon this Constitution, and cannot, therefore, be assumed to be in favor of its provisions.

But there is a still more serious and fatal objection to this movement of Governor ROBINSON. He and his friends entered into the State election of last October and elected a majority of the members of the Territorial Legislature. Not only in that act, but by subsequently taking part in the extra session called by Mr. STANTON, they recognized the validity and rightful authority of that body. We should like to know how they can reconcile this action with their recognition of *another* Legislature. Are there *two* rightful Legislatures in Kansas at the same time? Are the Topeka Legislature, and the Legislature elected in October both valid, and both in possession of authority *de jure* at once? It is scarcely possible that the logic of even JIM LANE should not suffice to expose the absurdity of such a position. Dr. ROBINSON must certainly understand perfectly well that either the Topeka Legislature or the Legislature elected in October is a usurpation. As he took part in the creation of both perhaps he is entitled to choose between them,—but he certainly cannot sustain both. Now which will he throw overboard?

The plain fact to which we cannot shut our eyes is, that the Free-State Party in Kansas seems to be in a condition of utter division and confusion. It has no settled policy, no efficient organization, no unity of action, and we suspect no unity of purpose or of principle. While the great mass of its members desire mainly and earnestly a speedy settlement of affairs upon the basis of popular rights and the popular will, there are two or three *cliques* of leaders, each of which seeks simply its own political and personal advantage. Now one of them gets the ascendancy and then another. At one time they resolve to vote,—at another they are eager to fight. One day they rally at the ballot-box and carry the point,—the next, as if alarmed at their success, they stay away and leave everything in the hands of their opponents. Governor ROBINSON and General LANE, at the Grasshopper Falls Convention, were in favor of voting in October: this policy was adopted,—they carried the Legislature, and now seem disposed to discard its authority and erect the Topeka Legislature upon its ruins. Governor ROBINSON, at the Lawrence Convention, was in favor of voting for State officers in January, but was overruled and said he should acquiesce:—at Topeka, a few days after, he declared himself in favor of voting nevertheless. There seems to be no such thing as steadiness of purpose and stability of action in the Free-State Party, and it can be scarcely surprising, therefore, that they should be constantly outwitted and overborne by their opponents.

It is not easy to see what is to be the result of this instability and this inharmonious action on the part of the Free-State men. It certainly gives to their opponents very great advantages over them, and destroys a great deal of the sympathy they would otherwise receive from the country at large. If they would unite upon any settled plan of action, generally recognized by the country as just, prudent and patriotic, and would steadily pursue it, they would have the entire public sentiment of the country on their side. But they cannot expect the people outside of Kansas to follow the shiftings and turnings of their domestic policy, or to sympathize with the private and interested motives which seem to control their conduct.

GENERAL WALKER IN VIRGINIA.—General WALKER was honored with a public dinner by the citizens of Richmond on Friday, at which he made a speech, defining his position, which we give elsewhere. The heartiest applause was bestowed upon the great fillibuster, and one ardent speaker propheeied in a parody on "Meg Merriles" that the day would come

When WALKER's right and WALKER's might
Would meet on Nicaraguan height.

But that height, at present, is rather out of the General's reach, and from all appearances is likely to remain so. One of the speakers at the dinner eulogized the General for a quality which we were sorry [illegible] for. A gentleman named IRVINE said that

"He thought the greatest claim WALKER had to their sympathy had been passed over in comparative silence, and that was his obedience to law. His achievements had made him immortal, and he could say that he had never yielded to any authority but that under which he was born. All his expeditions had been based on submission to law. He believed that right made might, and that WALKER, being in the right, would have the might. He favored a Southern Republic, where negroes could be servants and white men gentlemen."

From which we should infer that, according to the Virginian way of considering things, white men could not be gentlemen without the assistance of negroes.

Prospects of the English Ministry.

There is as much of philosophy as of point in Sir Toby's theory of greatness, and Malvolio might well have consoled himself in his downfall with the thought that he belonged to by far the largest class of those whom the world delights to honor. Few indeed are born to greatness, nor do many fairly achieve it. Most of the leaders of mankind in every age owe their position and their power quite as much to the force of circumstances as to any virtue inherent in themselves; nor is there much to choose in this respect between the heirs of the "right divine to govern wrong," and the favorites of the popular will. The history of elections and of constitutional authority, could it be truly written, would be not much less dramatic than the annals of hereditary sovereignty, and the Englishman or American who should fearlessly depict the records of his country, would stand aghast to find how light a part the choice and purpose of the people has often played in the final votes which raised a Premier or a President to office and to power. It is indeed in the critical emergencies of the national life alone that the voice of the nation makes itself emphatically heard, and tries its delegates by some decisive test.

Such an emergency is now impending over the politics of England, and such a test will ere long be applied to the actual Ministry of Queen VICTORIA. It would be hard to say what are the claims in virtue of which the Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON now directs the fortunes of Great Britain. No single member of that Cabinet, with the exception of the Earl of CLARENDON, has ever fairly earned by public services, in any positive and prominent field, the greatness which has been thrust upon them all. The Premier himself leads his fellows rather by dint of his superior personal value, his prompt and vigorous will, his ready wit and facile perception of the tides of things, than by the force of any peculiar ability in statesmanship, of any extraordinary patriotism, or of any commanding policy. The name of Lord PALMERSTON is not associated with any one of the great social or political movements of the last half-century. He has always been a hero of expedients, and an apt waiter upon Providence, rather than a great authority on any question of domestic interest, or of world-wide significance. He has seen one Minister after another go down in the shock of some critical collision between the various parties of the State, and taking a felicitous advantage of the confusion consequent upon the issues which he had skillfully avoided, he has once and again accepted the happy fortune which he had in nowise contributed to prepare. It was in this way that he rose from the chaos of the Crimean difficulties into the practical dictatorship of English politics. He took the helm of affairs at the very moment when the national current had begun to drift the ship into her proper course, and he has prospered upon the prosperity which neither he nor his colleagues so much as aided to achieve. Had no new troubles arisen in the political world he might have long continued to manage the Commons and to fascinate the people of England by the brilliant dexterity in which he excels all his cotemporaries. But the near Parliamentary future of England threatens the astute old Minister with an opposition far more formidable than the "fortuitous concourse of atoms," over which he triumphed so easily on the question of the Chinese War at the dissolution of the last Parliament. Two great subjects are now pressing upon the attention of the English representatives, either of which might well suffice to shelve a Ministry of more solid basis than that of Lord PALMERSTON. The reconstitution of India, and the remodelling of Parliamentary representation, involve grave issues which must be gravely met, and nothing but some catastrophe as yet unforeseen and intrinsically improbable, of force to divert the public mind to remote and less vital themes, can possibly save the Palmerston Government from being dashed upon the Eastern Scylla or submerged by the domestic Charybdis. On the Indian question Lord PALMERSTON is particularly weak. He has committed himself to a positive reconstruction of the Indian Government, and, by implication, to a direct assault upon the East India Company. This arrays against him at once the whole strength of the East Indian interest in England—a strength which Lord PALMERSTON, with his characteristic contempt of the middle classes, has undoubtedly underestimated. The immense value of the East India stock which is held in England, is of itself the guarantee of a vigorous resistance to any meditated annihilation of the Company. But the Company has other and even more puissant resources of defence. The Indian Empire of England has been well described as the empire of the middle classes. It was founded by the energy and the genius of mercantile Englishmen. It has been maintained and extended in a great degree by the same order of men, and the pride of class and of country must continue, in the hearts of hundreds of influential Englishmen of the ranks immediately below the highest, to fortify them against any attempt at absorbing the prerogatives of Eastern dominion into the body of that Imperial authority which is so notoriously the property of the aristocracy. Nor will Lord PALMERSTON find a hearty support for his government even among those who shall favor the project of transferring the control of India to the Home authorities. For the Indian interest of the Ministry is lodged in the hands of Mr. VERNON SMITH, whose course as President of the Board of Control has very largely alienated from him the support of the warmest friends of the Board and of centralization. The sacrifice of Mr. VERNON SMITH is a condition essential to the success of Lord PALMERSTON's Indian schemes, and the sacrifice of Mr. VERNON SMITH will entail the withdrawal from the Premier of the powerful support of the veteran Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who is the especial friend and staunch protector of Mr. SMITH. Had the Government responded fully and frankly to the popular feeling in favor of the Generals who have rescued India from the dangers of the mutiny, the difficulties of Lord PALMERSTON's position might have been considerably mitigated. But the conduct of the Cabinet in regard to HAVELOCK, NICHOLSON and NEILL, has irritated the enthusiasm of the nation, and robbed Lord PALMERSTON of one lever upon which he has frequently relied, and with uniform success. A peerage conferred upon the victors of Delhi and Lucknow would have silenced all the uproar of the Derbys and the Disraelis in the popular ear of England. As things now are, the Premier will go into the Indian contest with no defined scheme of reform, with a bitter opposition arrayed against him, with a divided Cabinet at his back, and with a diminished popularity in the nation at large. If he escapes ruin in this conflict, it is not easy to see how he can avoid an overthrow on the issue of an amended bill of Representation in Parliament. His aristocratic sympathies, strong as they are known to be, might, doubtless, be sacrificed if he could command the services of any one capable of modeling a project which should meet at once the wishes of the more conservative Whigs and the demands of the more resolute liberals. But no such person appears among his followers, and we hold it, therefore, to be nearly certain that the next session of the English Parliament will witness either a serious modification or a complete recasting of the English Government.

The Naval Retiring Board.

The archives of the Circumlocution never contained a more brilliant and striking example of "how not to do it" than has been furnished by the attempt to reform the Navy. The whole business of the Naval Retiring Board and the Naval Courts of Inquiry has now fallen into what may be called a "precious muss" with entire propriety. The original "Board" of fifteen members performed the duty assigned to them with a celerity and off-handed dispatch which would have done honor to a drum-head Court-Martial. They had the important task assigned them of putting off duty all the incompetent officers in the Navy, and they did it with a promptness and decision which have rarely been equaled and never excelled since the palmy days of the French Republic, when the guillotine was never permitted to stand still. Out of five hundred officers, two hundred and thirty were retired, furloughed, or dropped, in an inconceivably brief period of time. According to an arithmetical calculation, just twelve minutes and forty seconds was the amount of time bestowed upon each case, including every grade of office from the highest to the lowest. This was so manifestly unjust that Congress, after debating the matter nearly a whole session, at last appointed three Courts of Inquiry to revise the hasty decisions of the Retiring Board. After being in session nearly a year, at an expense of about a million of dollars, the three Courts made their report to the President, the President sent their recommendations to the Senate with his approval, and the Senate has determined to subject them to another revision. The whole matter is once more thrown into its normal condition, and the retired, furloughed and dropped officers are again hanging by the eyelids, uncertain what their fate is to be, for though the nominations of the Courts were all passed in a lump, it was with a resolution attached that a motion might at any time be made for the reconsideration of any particular case. There is not, therefore, any chance of this troublesome affair being very speedily disposed of, and the unhappy officers will be kept in a state of suspense for an indefinite period. In the meanwhile a proposition for virtually increasing the Navy is now before the Senate, and the service bids fair to be in a much worse and more confused condition than it was when the attempt at reform was first introduced by Senator MALLORY. The lesson to be learned from the course of the Naval Retiring Board will be, that in all similar cases the better way will be to let bad enough alone. Any attempt at improvement will be only sure to make the case worse.

EVIDENCES OF INSANITY.—There is nothing more difficult than to give a satisfactory reason for believing a man to be insane, for sanity, after all, is a mere matter of opinion, and very few men would escape the lunatic asylum if their conduct were strictly investigated by a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. A striking illustration in point was afforded in Philadelphia last week, on the trial of SMITH for the murder of CARTER. One of the witnesses for the defence, Mr. MARCUS A. DAVIS, testified to a conversation with the prisoner, and said "when he broached politics he cursed and swore; he was speaking in regard to Kansas; damning the way they had done things, and cursing the Administration; this was an element that helped me to form my opinion of insanity."

The "element" of insanity in this case would be perfectly conclusive with some jurors, while with others it would be regarded as evidence of the most undoubted sanity. If the Jury should be of the same opinion as the witness, Mr. BUCHANAN ought at once to reward Mr. MARCUS A. DAVIS with one of the best offices in his gift, for having discovered such an irrefragible element of insanity. We might mention the name of one of our City cotemporaries who, by a test like this, would be entitled to a straight-jacket of the very straightest cut. Philadelphians, at least, will be cautious hereafter how they allude to the Administration.

Another witness offered the following "element" of the high-minded and honorable character of the prisoner:

"I don't recollect anything he said that a high-minded, honorable man would not have said had he been so deceived in a wife; the only expression he used was, '*Come and take a drink.*'"

AN EXAMPLE FOR POLICE OFFICERS.—They manage some things on the other side of the Atlantic better than we do here, it must be confessed, and we think that the following example of police stringency might be copied with advantage by the members of our own force. The Liverpool *Post* says:

"On Wednesday last, while Lord STANLEY was being conducted over the Northern Dock Sand Works, Mr. CHARLES TURNER, who has the finest taste possible in cigars, and indulges it, politely offered a Havana to his lordship, and both having provoked the delightful perfume consequent on tradition, a policeman suddenly appeared, with—'No smoking allowed here, Sir.' 'Nonsense,' said Mr. TURNER, 'I am the Chairman of the Dock Committee.' 'Then,' responded the constable, 'you ought to know better than violate the law—you must not smoke here.' The aroma of the cigar, however, rendered the quays odorous, but the policeman did his duty. He applied for and obtained summonses against Lord STANLEY and Mr. TURNER."

Aaron's Burr's Licentiousness—Note from Mr. Parton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no refuting such vague assertions as those contained in an article (from the Albany *Journal*) published in the TIMES of yesterday, respecting AARON BURR's correspondence with women. But I beg to call the attention of your readers to the following facts:

MATTHEW L. DAVIS, in speaking of those letters, uses the following language:

"As soon as Col. BURR's decease was known, with my own hands I committed to the fire all such correspondence, and not a vestige of it now remains."

The Albany *Journal*, touching the same correspondence, says:

"Some of these letters were returned by Mr. DAVIS, in carefully sealed packages, to persons remotely connected with the writers. A person in Virginia, after Col. BURR's death, wrote to his 'Literary Executor,' asking that if letters, concerning his family, should be found among his papers, they might be delivered to a distinguished Virginian then in New-York, which request was complied with. Mr. DAVIS himself delivered a package of letters to the lady by whom they were written; and he requested the writer of this article to make similar restitution of another package. But that too delicate commission was declined."

Here is a glaring discrepancy between MATTHEW L. DAVIS and MATTHEW L. DAVIS' friend, the editor of the Albany *Journal*. When that discrepancy is explained away, but not till then, it may be necessary to bring forward additional evidence to show that the view taken of BURR's relations with women in the new *Life and Times of Aaron Burr* is the true one. Respectfully,

J. PARTON.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" will be played here to-night for the second time. The public should remember that there will be but one more performance this season, and that, so far as this opera is concerned, it may be many seasons before it can be produced with similar brilliancy. Sensation revivals of popular operas are mostly objectionable and unjudicious when carried to an excess, but Mr. ULLMAN has hit the happy medium. He has gone far enough, without going too far. Any further additions to the orchestra or chorus would be as disadvantageous as reductions in the same. The performance of Friday was one of extraordinary completeness, but from various causes it was slower than it will be on subsequent occasions. Masses are unwieldy, and theatrical masses can only be broken in by having an audience before them. We do not refer to the chorus so much as the orchestra, which, on the first performance of this opera, was a little too heavy for the solo voices. As a whole, the revival was a most memorable musical event. One of the best features of Mr. ULLMAN's management is, that he looks after the small parts, and never spoils a performance by having them badly filled. The caste in the present instance was well balanced and thoroughly efficient. We have at various times written so much on this opera, and quite recently upon the principal performers, that there is no longer an occasion to review the one or the other. The most noticeable improvement was the *Leporello* of Herr FORMES—a performance which as usual appealed to us equally in a musical and dramatic point of view. The world has outlived the musical pen of this *rôle*, and it depends now entirely on its dramatic interest. In this City we have been accustomed to more buffoonery, and have been contented with it simply because there was nothing to spoil, and because a laugh was the thing we desired at any price. Mr. FORMES' *Leporello* occupies all our attention, yet it is far from being an exhibition of mere buffoonery. The comic powers of this gentleman are of the first class, and by an easy exercise of them he can do more for our risible faculties than all the elaborate efforts of the buffoon. The *Leporello* of Mr. FORMES is equal to his performance in "Martha," which is saying all that can be said of a great impersonation. Of the other leading points of the revival we have already spoken warmly. The chorus is admirable, the voices fresh, well trained, and nicely balanced. The orchestra, under Mr. ANSCHUTZ, unusually strong and efficient. In the ball-room scene these various forces are combined in a brilliant *coup d'œil*, and the universal effect is overpowering, particularly in the Liberty chorus. The last scene of the opera in which Mr. GIOVANNI goes to the nether regions, is mechanically and artistically good—a Hades which shows progress and managerial information on the subject.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The local drama called "The Poor of New-York" will be repeated at this house during the present week. The announcement of its withdrawal crowded the house so triumphantly that the manager wisely concluded to give it a few nights more. The authors of the piece, Messrs. BOUCICAULT, SEYMOUR, GOODRICH and WARDEN take their benefit to-night, on which occasion the drama will be given for the thirty-seventh time. It is an occasion for substantially complimenting a successful effort.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. MORTON'S drama, "The Mulcteer of Toledo," and Mr. TAYLOR'S "Unequal Match," will be played here to-night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—To-night SHAKESPEARE'S comedy of "Twelfth Night" will be produced with an admirable cast. Mr. BURTON as *Sir Toby Belch*; Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS as *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*. Mr. BROUGHAM'S excellent burlesque of "Columbus" is the afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAN RICE'S great Show commences an engagement here to-night, the theatre having been decorated for the purpose. A fine stud of horses, a number of trained animals, and a humorist like Mr. RICE are sure to find admirers in this City sufficient to crowd this fashionable place of amusement.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The grand fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" will be produced here to-night, with a strong force of biped and quadruped. Fourteen acts in the arena; the performance of the trained animals, gymnasts, &c., are also on the programme.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The dramatic romance of "Rookwood," in which the celebrated horse *Black Eagle* plays an important *rôle*, will be produced here to-night. The drama of the "French Spy," with Miss SALLIE ST. CLAIR as *Mathilde*, will be the dramatic afterpiece.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The local drama, called "Linda, the Cigar Girl;" the "Widow's Victim," and the "Lady of the Lake," are announced for to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new dramatic version of COBB'S *Ledger* story, "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the War-Path," will be produced here to-night. A variety of entertainments in the afternoon.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This celebrated band of Minstrels is once more under way at No. 444 Broadway. DICK SLITER and J. MCLLIGAN, the famous dancers, are recent important additions to the troupe.

CONCERT.—Mr. GOLDBECK'S Concert on Saturday night, "in aid of the Funds for sending unemployed females to the West," was a complete success. NIBLO'S handsome saloon was completely filled, and the performance passed off to the satisfaction of every one. The members of the Liederkrantz exhibited their skill in a couple of Concert pieces; Miss WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, (an excellent Concert singer,) executed a scena and a ballad with admirable skill and taste; Mr. GUILMETTE sang a bass song with a delicious violoncello accompaniment, played exquisitely by Mr. FERI KLETZER; Mr. MOLLENHAUER played a solo on the violin; Mr. KLETZER a ditto on the violoncello, and Mr. GOLDBECK three extracts from CHOPIN and BEETHOVEN. Mr. GOLDBECK is an admirable artist, and in CHOPIN's music is delicate, poetic and clear. The trio in D minor, from the pen of this gentleman, owes its principal importance to the piano part, which is modern and brilliant in treatment. The opening *allegro* and the *scherzo* are by far the best portions of the work, but they do not furnish happy subjects for the stringed instruments—the piano monopolizing the attention of the audience, and certainly satisfying it. In the *scherzo*, Mr. GOLDBECK displayed the ability of a complete master of the instrument. The trio, and other compositions by Mr. GOLDBECK, should be given in a smaller and less crowded room. They merit a separate hearing, for they possess (the "aquarelles" especially) much poetic sentiment and tenderness.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Cambridge*, of Boston, WM. CRASS, master, which sailed from New-York on the 19th of December, bound to New-Orleans, ran upon the Newjack reef, Island of Abaco, on the 14th ult., and bilged in a few minutes. The officers and crew reached Nassau about the 23d, whence Capt. CRASS sailed for New-York, arriving on Friday night. The *Cambridge* was 1,333 tons register, of three decks, and was built in Boston in 1855.

The brig *Principe*, of Darien, Ga., Capt. H. J. TOMPKINS, from Port-au-Prince, bound to New-York, put into Nassau, N. P., on the 3d inst., in distress, in charge of wreckers. The *Principe* was built in St. George, Me., in 1849, and was 175 tons register.

The English pilot, who was brought to New-York by the *Adriatic*, circumstances preventing his being landed after he had taken that ship to sea, returned by the *Baltic* on Saturday. All his expenses were paid by the Steamship Company, besides second officer's wages until his return, with the privilege of piloting the *Baltic* in and out of Liverpool. His brother pilots, who made him their special guest while he was in the City, placed him in a carriage drawn by ten horses, on New-Year's day, and drove him through a course of calls. He is said to have gone away with very enlarged ideas of Yankee hospitality. A New-York pilot was carried to England a few years since in the same manner, and was treated with much kindness by the pilots.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—On Friday the workmen in the Navy-Yard were paid a fortnight's wages up to the 6th inst. The next pay-day occurs on the 20th. The store bark *Relief*, under the command of Lieutenant WM. A. PARKER of New-Hampshire, will soon sail for the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, and a letter bag will be sent from the Institute and Naval Library. The clipper bark *Kate Hastings* will sail next week for Hong Kong. The keel of the new steam sloop-of-war is all laid in the ship-house from which the *Merrimac* was launched. Captain G. J. VAN BRUNT has been ordered to this station as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance. It is rumored that WILLIAM H. GARDNER is to have the command of the razee *Macedonian*, but no orders have yet been received for her equipment. The new steam sloop is to be called the *Plattsburgh*. The repairs on the *Roanoke* and *Dolphin* still continue. A large number of timbers have been found to be broken in the former vessel, and the repairs will be very extensive before she will again be ready for sea. Nearly fourteen hundred workmen are now employed in the yard, and more are hired in every week. Very little is now being done on the new buildings, but upon the opening of Spring a large gang of workmen will be employed upon them.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Fourteenth-street Presbyterian (Dr. SMITH's) Church was filled to overflowing last night by the members and friends of the Sabbath School Missionary Association attached to that Church, which celebrated its second anniversary there. The children attached to the Sabbath School and their teachers occupied the pews in the centre of the Church. After an anthem, "Suffer little children to come unto me," by the choir, and a song by the children, who sang exceedingly well, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART, Rev. Dr. BUSSELL offered prayer. Another song was sung and then the Treasurer's report was read. During the past year there has been

Received	$470 16
Expended	448 05
Leaving in the Treasury	$22 11

The receipts during the year preceding the last were only $50 more.

WILLIAM T. BOOTH, Esq., Secretary, read the manager's report, in which the objects of the Association were commended, the manner in which they had been thus far carried out applauded, and the state of the Treasury deplored.

A pretty little song entitled "Come little children" was sung, and then the President, Mr. FANNING, introduced Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN. He said the last time he was present at a similar assemblage of Sabbath School Children was at St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, where thousands of children gathered together to celebrate the May Anniversary of the London Sabbath Schools. Mr. MILBURN contrasted that scene with the present one. There the Bishop in his robes presided, the nobility of England attended, and the object was solely charity towards the impoverished children of the lower classes. Here there were few indeed comparatively of the children, the audience was not exclusively composed of the aristocracy, and that which called them together was not to give to those children merely, but to prepare them in after life as missionaries in the West and elsewhere to dispense the blessings of that religious education which they were now receiving to benighted unbelievers. He had gone to the West in the same way in his youth. The speaker drew an amusing picture of the life of a preacher in the far West. To those who lived in the wilderness, far away from Eastern civilization, the tracts and preachers of God's Word sent to them from here came like manna—like the bag-pipes of the Scottish infantry advancing, under Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, to the relief of Lucknow, playing "The Campbells are coming," which inspired the garrison with new courage—they renewed the faith and increased the zeal of those in the Western wilds, who were besieged on every side by infidelity and heathenism. He hoped God would bless the children and their teachers, and assist them to carry on the good work.

Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, pastor of the Church, delivered an effective address, other songs were sung, a collection taken up, a benediction pronounced, and the audience departed. It was an interesting occasion.

☞ The reduction of fare on the Peck-slip and South Tenth-street Ferries has caused a falling-off in the receipts of the Fulton Ferry, and also of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, on the two routes to East Brooklyn. Hundreds of the residents of East and North Brooklyn, who formerly crossed the Fulton Ferry, now take the cheaper and equally-expeditious route. Very many in the Eastern suburbs have just discovered that it is but a short and wholesome walk from their homes to the Williamsburg ferries. If the Union Ferry Company will but continue its present exorbitant charges, Williamsburg will find its western streets are becoming unwonted thoroughfares, and the people that live out even unto Bedford will rejoice in a new sensation every morning. Then, the difference of seven cents and one cent to pay for one's passage from his home to his New-York office is not trifling in these hard times.

INJURED ON A FERRY-BOAT.—One of the firemen of the ferry-boat *Geo. Law*, was on Friday morning badly injured, and narrowly escaped instant death. He was engaged in cleaning the crank of the engine, when it was started, and being astride the crank, was caught in such a position that he could not get clear. The Engineer hearing screams, and having his hand on the starting-bar, immediately reversed the motion of the crank, so saving the young man's life. He was much bruised, but not dangerously. He was carried to his home in Williamsburg.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The American brigantine *T. M. Mayhew*, Captain HALL, from New-York, most unexpectedly made her appearance early on Tuesday last, she being absent from Bermuda but 15 days, having left here on the 14th ult. She was only 4 days hence to New-York, and 5 on her return passage. She brought a full inboard cargo and a heavy deck-load of oxen. This, we believe, is the quickest voyage ever made between these islands and New-York. —*Bermuda Gazette, Jan. 5.*

☞ The Sanford Law Library, the private collection of Hon. EDWARD SANFORD, who was lost in the *Arctic*, was sold at auction on Wednesday and Thursday, by Messrs. BANGS, BROTHERS & Co., at their trade-sale rooms. The library was a valuable one, and numbered several thousand volumes. The sale was largely attended by lawyers, mostly, and the bidding was brisk. The books generally brought good prices.

☞ The new Councilmen's and Supervisors' Chambers are being rapidly prepared for occupation. The partition wall dividing the two apartments has been built and rough plastered. The President's and Clerk's desks will soon be erected, and the new chandeliers suspended from the center of the ceiling in each room.

Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL FALL.—An Inquest was held on Saturday at the City Hospital by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of SARAH COHEN, an Irish woman 50 years of age, who died from the effects of a fall at a new building in Broadway, between Worth and Leonard streets. The deceased was engaged in picking up fine wood on the first floor, when she slipped and fell to the basement. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Jan. 15, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 8	137	82	219
Admitted to Jan. 15	26	8	34
Discharged, cured or relieved	18	3	21
Died	4	2	6
Remaining at date	141	85	226

Males, 200; females, 26.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

THE ROBERTSON TRIAL AT ROCHESTER.

The Evidence for the Prosecution Closed—Opening of the Defence.

On Saturday, the evidence for the prosecution was closed in the case of JOHN B. ROBERTSON, on trial at Rochester on a charge of conspiring against the life of his wife; and the case was opened for the defence.

The testimony which apparently carried most weight for the prosecution, next to that of Dr. BIEGLER, the principal witness, was that of officer ALEXANDER MCLEAN, a policeman who was concealed by the Doctor in a clothes-press in his apartment, in order to overhear a conversation between ROBERTSON and BIEGLER. Mr. OVIATT, Chief of Police, left the room before the parties entered, and MCLEAN remained in concealment. This was in the afternoon of Aug. 28. MCLEAN swears that BIEGLER and ROBERTSON came into the room in conversation; that the Doctor asked ROBERTSON questions concerning the health of Mrs. R.; and that a conversation ensued, of which the following is the substance:

Robertson asked if he had got that medicine yet? The Doctor replied that he had not that afternoon, and told him that it would take fifteen or twenty days to procure the medicine; the Doctor said: "Mr. Robertson, I don't believe that medicine will accomplish what you want in seventy days;" Robertson replied: "Take eighty days, or some longer period;" the Doctor said: "Mr. Robertson, I wish to abandon that notion—'twas an awful crime;" the Doctor said that he could hardly make up his mind to do Mrs. R. any injury, as she had never done him any harm; that the crime was murder, and if detected he would be liable to be tried for the same, his family had seen a great deal of trouble already, and he did not wish to see any more; Robertson said he did not think he would be liable to any suspicion—that people expected it—that she was liable to drop off at any time; he referred to Dr. Langworthy, who, he said, had given his opinion to different ones that she was liable to be taken off at any time; Robertson said "Joseph, if you get into trouble in consequence of this, I will stand by you to the last." He further said that he foresaw some days ago that Joseph was indifferent on the subject. As to the crime, he promptly said he was prepared to take the responsibility on his own conscience. He then said: "I foresaw some days ago that you were indifferent on the subject, and had I used my usual good judgment I would never have proposed the subject to you." This is all I heard that was tangible to me; there was more said that I could not distinguish.

Another witness for the prosecution—HENRY SEARL, an architect, residing in Rochester—was placed in concealment *under the sofa* in BIEGLER'S room on the following day, (Aug. 29,) for a purpose similar to that for which Officer MCLEAN was pressed into the service. Early in the evening, according to this witness, ROBERTSON came into the room, and took a seat on the sofa while SEARL was under it. Soon after ROBERTSON entered BIEGLER came in and the following conversation was held:

Doctor asked after Mrs. R.'s health; Robertson said she was well, but had some headache in the morning; Doctor asked if the medicine had all been taken; Robertson said no; Doctor asked if he had seen any effect from it; Robertson said, "No; Joseph, you are the only person that I talk with freely on this subject; you are the only person that I can put confidence in;" Joseph then said: "There is another person you can put confidence in—the person you spoke of when you wished to limit the time to 30 days—the person on whom you could place your affections, and that she would be out of your reach unless the deed was done in that time;" Robertson said; "Yes, but he had not seen her but once since he came from Auburn, and once some time before." He said he had to be cautious when and how he saw her: he said when the days were shorter and the nights longer, his opportunities for seeing her would be better; Doctor asked him if it would not be better for him to separate from his wife than to pursue the course he had, as it was a serious and a dangerous one he proposed; Robertson replied, "No, it would be impossible;" he repeated again, that it would be impossible; he said he was so tied up with her brothers, that it would ruin him to do that; Robertson said he had rather die by the halter, or some other way, than to try to do that; Doctor B. said: "You have done a good deal for father;" Robertson said: "Yes, that she had expended in that matter of his father's $2,000; yes, $2,500;" he stated where and how, but I don't remember now—some he had given to Joseph; he said it was the surplus earnings of two years; Joseph then said: "What may we expect if this deed is done?" Robertson said that he would put him in funds to meet the payment on his property, which fell due about the 1st of January; that he would help him to pay other matters; if he wanted $100 to pay Mr. Ely, he would let him have it; he would reduce the claims on the property to $3,000, so that he could get a loan on the Savings Bank, and get along with it easy. He then stated that he would give him four months to accomplish it in, which would be about the 1st of January; that he would do more—he would give him assistance—his personal assistance in every way—and would assist him in his endeavors to release his father.

ROBERTSON AND THE ELDER BIEGLER.

John L. Putnam, farmer and miller, residing in Greece, near Rochester, testified that Robertson sent him a request to come to the city to become bail for the elder Biegler, after his arrest on a charge of murder; witness came, and saw Robertson at the Eagle Bank; soon afterwards Robertson addressed the following letter to witness:

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 23, 1857.

MY DEAR PUTNAM: I take the liberty of again requesting you to come into the city on account of the Doctor Biegler matter. I would not ask it of you, but it is pretty difficult to find persons who are not mixed up in business matters, and in a manner to prevent their acting. Please do me the favor to come in this afternoon and we shall be able to arrange the whole matter, and have the Doctor come home to-morrow evening. Have no fears in the matter, for I will procure you satisfactory indemnification. You shall take no risk. We only want the use of your name; do come and oblige, Yours, truly,

J. B. ROBERTSON.

ROBERTSON ADMINISTERING MEDICINES.

Mrs. Harriet Raymond, sworn—Reside in Rochester; wife of Samuel B. Raymond; have resided here ten years; know J. B. Robertson and his wife, Mrs. R.; am a relative of hers; her christian name is Mary; during the past Summer, was a frequent visitor at her house—sometimes once a week, again three or four times a week; always been in the habit of visiting frequently; but from December to April, not so often; first saw Dr. Biegler, Sen., at the house about the last of March; can't tell how long he attended her; think he attended her from that time up to the period of his leaving; young Dr. B. then attended her: never saw Mrs. R. take medicine except twice during the day—at noon and at three o'clock; Mr. Robertson always gave the noon medicines whenever I was there, and her mother the three o'clock medicines; he kept the medicines in a pantry; he always took the medicine from the pantry when I saw him; *never saw him prepare the medicines*; when he went in the pantry he shut the door after him; from eight to a dozen times have seen him give the medicines—whenever I was there at lunch time; Mr. R. went home to lunch at noon; this continued until a very short time before his arrest.

MAYOR KEELER'S TESTIMONY—THE BAIL.

Rufus Keeler, sworn—Mayor of the city; known Robertson, I think, twenty years; know Joseph Biegler; know of a transaction of which Mr. Robertson was a party in reference to money; think it was in July last; Mr. Biegler called on me for assistance to aid him with money; stated Mr. Robertson had agreed to assist him with some; at Mr. Robertson's request I saw him (Robertson) at Dr. Biegler's house one evening; the matter was talked over between us, but nothing definitely agreed upon at that time; afterwards I had conversation with Mr. Robertson; a day or two after this conversation, a package was left with me from Mr. R. for Dr. B., sealed up and marked $250 on the envelope; Mr. R. requested me to take a note for the money, at the time he told me he would send it; a note was sent, or else I drew it, for $250, payable to Mr. Robertson's order, in three months; I gave the package to Dr. B., who signed the note, which was given to Mr. R. the same day or a day or two after; Mr. R. said nothing particular, excepting the object for which the money was given; it was to be paid to Mr. Cook of Buffalo, in order that he might endeavor to procure Dr. Biegler's release from prison—this was talked over at the time of the interview at Dr. B.'s house; know that Mr. Robertson went to Buffalo twice during Dr. B.'s trouble there.

The prosecution here ended.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was opened on Saturday afternoon by Mr. MARTINDALE, in a powerful speech, an hour and a half in length. The line of defence was clearly stated. It is charged *that Biegler is in a conspiracy against Robertson*, in order, by procuring his conviction upon this charge, to prevent the repayment of the twenty-five hundred dollars for which ROBERTSON became pledged for the elder BIEGLER. Counsel for defence made an elaborate argument to show the motive of BIEGLER; sifted the evidence of the parties who were concealed to overhear the conversations; showed how easily parties in such cases may fall into mistakes in recording conversations from recollection; and demonstrated the possibility of torturing the meaning of words, in themselves innocent so as to give them the appearance of intent to commit a crime.

An important part of Counsel's argument was the explanation offered for ROBERTSON'S apparent solicitude in behalf of the old man BIEGLER. Counsel said:

It is true he did advance money; true that BIEGLER administered for Mrs. ROBERTSON at her request; after she had suffered without relief from the attendance of other physicians he was called, and his prescriptions had the effect to relieve her pains, and thus confidence in his ability was established between Mrs. R. and her physician; Mrs. R. is the only sister of the family; there are two brothers, the eldest unmarried, and in the habit of visiting at his sister's house, on the kindest and most affectionate terms; when BIEGLER was arrested, it became a subject of interest and concern to Mrs. ROBERTSON as to her husband and brother; and she says to her brother, when on a visit to her house about this time, "Ros., if I cannot have the personal attendance of Dr. BIEGLER I shall never leave this bed alive;" and Ros., actuated by affection for his sister, undertakes to see what he can do to release the Doctor.

We give further extracts from Mr. MARTINDALE'S opening:

BIEGLER'S MOTIVE.

Some time in June last, while young BIEGLER was helping to hatch this infernal plot against ROBERTSON, and the father is attempting to get evidence that he did not produce the abortion upon EMELIE MURR, and endeavoring to get released from prison by making it appear that some one else was guilty of the seduction, this scheme was evidently all prepared—the two things being connected and blended—so as to throw the disgrace of that transaction upon Mr. ROBERTSON. We shall be able to prove, by three persons who were intimate in the family, and knew them well, that there were frequently personal collisions between the old and young BIEGLER—that the latter accused his father of using violence towards his sister, and of murdering his mother in London, while on the way to this country. These persons had the idea that when the old man went to prison, JOSEPH would be able to enjoy a more agreeable sort of life. They asked him about his father, and the charge against him, and JOSEPH said, that his father was not guilty, but that prejudice against him on account of his having some relations with EMELIE MURR had led to his conviction. They asked him why his father did not disclose the name of the man who was guilty; Jo replied that it was because he was under the man's power. Then why do you not take it upon yourself? O, I am under his power too. He said that the man pretended to be a great friend of his father's, but he believed him to be his worst enemy. These young men, knowing some facts about the connection of the two, at once said—"It's J. B. ROBERTSON—and you are doctoring his wife, are you not?" Jo said there was a scheme being concocted, which would be revealed one day, and when it came out, it would make the city tremble.

ALIBI FOR ROBERTSON.

The evidence tending to show that Mr. ROBERTSON was in BEIGLER'S house on the evening when SEARL and MCLEAN were there was discussed, and Mr. MARTINDALE said that he should produce evidence to show that he was in the bank and other places on these evenings, and at hours which would preclude the idea that he was the person overheard, but not seen by any inmate. The officers of the bank, and the keeper of the livery-stable are to be witnesses on this point.

Mrs. ROBERTSON, accompanied by her brother, came into Court just as the proceedings for defence commenced, and was seated near her husband, the defendant.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

Roswell Benedict, sworn—Am the brother of Mrs. Robertson; her name is Mary Elizabeth; have known defendant more than twenty years; he was married to my sister in 1835; lived in his family at different periods until 1857, and went to Canada at that time, and have been frequently in his family since; so far as I know or could see, *they were the happiest couple I ever knew*; my sister informed me that she had prescriptions of Dr. Biegler; heard of Biegler's arrest; was then in Canada; came to Rochester soon after hearing of it; there was talk with my sister in Mr. Robertson's presence about procuring Biegler's release, and much was said when the defendant was not present; she was getting worse after the loss of his medicines, until she got to be very nervous and feeble; did not think she would ever recover; she said to me, "Ros, unless I have Dr. B.'s tinctures—medicines—I shall never get off this bed;" then took action with defendant to procure bail for Biegler; was then residing at Clifton, Canada; offered myself as bail, and was told I could not justify, my residence and property being in another country; told Mr. R. to find bail, and I would indemnify the bondsmen; did indemnify the bail in the sum of $26,000; knew the fact that defendant furnished money to Biegler; learnt the fact from Mr. R.

Mrs. Sarah Winston sworn: Have been very intimate in Mr. R.'s family; *they have always lived very happily; always looked upon them as the happiest couple I ever knew.*

THE WIFE'S EVIDENCE—INTERESTING PARTICULARS—DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES DENIED IN TOTO.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Robertson sworn: Am the wife of defendant; was married in 1835; *my relations with my husband have been in every respect of the most pleasant, affectionate, kind and happy nature*; went to Georgia to reside after my marriage; my husband and myself composed our family, and at one time my husband's father and mother were with us; lived there nearly five years; came North, while there, the first time in 1836, and the second time in 1839; think I came the last time in May or June, in company with a young gentleman whom my husband provided, as he could not come himself; this man was a very intimate friend of our family, and of my brother's, and on constant terms of intimacy with us; my husband came to Augusta with me, 15 miles from our residence, and I think he also took me to the station on the opposite side of the river, in Charleston, S. C.; think I returned the following November; had no trouble or controversy with my husband about coming; while here my father and brother were anxious that my husband should come North; think I wrote this to my husband; it was said that he should have satisfactory employment, if he could arrange his business so as to come; think I wrote to him about this, and after my return conversed with him about it; returned in November; when I came North in 1836, my husband accompanied me; when I returned received the proposition to come North favorably, and in the Spring of 1840 we came to Saratoga, and in the Autumn came to Rochester; my husband is 47 or 48 years old; we spent a portion of the Winter of '40 at the Eagle-Hotel; my husband's pecuniary circumstances were not very good; he had been unfortunate at the South; we occupied a room in the third story of the Eagle; soon after we came there, Dr. A. P. Biegler came there and took rooms next to ours; I was taken sick, and was removed to my father's house for greater comfort; I learned while absent that Winter that my husband had been sick, and on my return that Dr. Biegler had been his physician; the Dr. did not have a family here then to my knowledge; my limb was fractured on 31st October, 1856; the shock to my nervous system was very great and I was much prostrated and my system generally deranged; Dr. Langworthy was my attending physician; after my injury, had conversations with my husband about obtaining prescriptions of Dr. A. P. Biegler; medicines were obtained from him; think the first were obtained early in December, before his arrest; was suffering very much from neuralgia in my shoulder, and indeed the whole of my left side; the effect of Dr. B.'s medicines was very happy, and they left me decidedly more comfortable; heard of the Doctor's arrest, and expressed great surprise, but no anxiety for myself at that time; it did not occur to me that I should suffer from the want of his medicines; had conversations about his release with my husband, brother and friends generally; remember a conversation with my brother, I think in January; he found me very ill; said to him: "*Ros, I think I shall never be restored until I get those medicines I can get only from Dr. B.*; [here the witness showed some agitation, but gave her testimony clearly;] my system generally was then in very bad condition—my heart and chest troubled me very much; this last difficulty did not come on till January, I think; *it would be very difficult to describe the attentions of my husband to me at this time—they were of that tender, careful, kind, considerate nature that very few women receive*; he watched with me nights; he never left me; *he did not allow any person to take his place*; during this time I required very peculiar care; recollect that Dr. Langworthy gave particular directions not to let me faint; *can't express the very unusual and extraordinary attention my husband gave me; it is not in my power to describe it.* Q.—Was there any quarrel between you and Mr. R. when he had to get from your bed? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Was there any thunder-storm? A.—There was never any thunder-storms. [Laughter.] Q.—What of the Osborn House Festival? A.—He went, and he came home early, before I expected him; endeavored to persuade him to go back, but he did not; was surprised that he came home so early; there was no trouble or controversy between us on that occasion; recollect the time well; was never any trouble about stove-pipes, or a democrat wagon, or his attention to his farm; never procured any one to watch him while he was in the railroad office. Q.—Was there ever anything said by Mr. R. as to when your course of conduct would cease—and did you reply, "Never—not so long as I live?" A.—No, Sir—never. Q.—Did old Dr. Biegler say anything about changing treatment? A.—Yes; he said to me, some time before he went to Auburn, "When your disease reaches a certain point, I intend to make an entire change in my treatment;" I desired my husband to go to Auburn, and urged him to go; conversed with my husband about this change in my course of medicine; knew when he went; requested him particularly to go, because I wanted to take the air, and he felt afraid to have me go out riding, and I proposed he should go and counsel with Dr. B. about it, and also to find if the time had not arrived to make the change in my medicines and my diet; the Doctor had said to me that any over-fatigue or over-excitement might take me off suddenly, and if I should be taken with a term of prostration while out riding, no help would be at hand to save me. Q.—Will you state the conversation the day before Mr. R. went to Auburn? A.—He had several times appointed the time, and business prevented him from going; said to him he never would get away, and he said he would go to-morrow, no matter what was in the way; the matter was talked of before young Dr. Biegler. Q.—Do you remember the evening of August 24? A.—Distinctly; the evening before he had been out and got medicine; recollect that sambucus and digitalis were mentioned among the medicines I took; remember of taking ale, and with a happy effect; was a little fearful of it; used a wine glass full at every meal, and it quieted my nerves, and made me sleep; took it at the advice of Dr. B., and left it off myself without suggestion from any quarter. Q.—Do you know of your husband's going to New-York? A.—Yes; it was on the 24th of August; additional medicine was provided for me before he left; he left the house at twenty minutes of eight, and had an appointment to meet Dr. Joseph Biegler at a quarter of eight, made in my presence, to get some medicines for me; Dr. B. suggested the hour; Mr. R. proposed to go earlier, but complied with the suggestion of the Dr.; on the following day, I dined at four o'clock; we had friends arrive from the east in the five o'clock train; they were Mr. Wm. Davis and his sister Harriet, and a young lad named George; they were going to Leavenworth in Kansas; they reached our house at about half-past five; the meal was slowly prepared for them; the young lady went to her room and came down and sat perhaps twenty minutes; she went out; young Dr. Biegler called; Mr. R. met these friends at the cars, but did not come up with them when they came; he came after a little while, and said he had received a letter, making it necessary for him to go to New-York that night; after that he went out a few minutes; about seven o'clock we sat down to our meal, which had been delayed; the gas was not lighted when we sat down; Mr. R. sat down with us; there was no hurry about the meal; after dinner we returned to the parlor; we sat a short time, and my husband left the house about dark; immediately after he left, I proposed to our friends to go down to see Mr. Hawks and Mr. Haywood, on State-street; immediately after they left the gas was lighted in the parlor; my husband went to New-York that night, and returned in the morning of the 27th; remember distinctly that he came home between half-past seven and eight on the evening of the 27th, and said he had been to Mount Hope; on the evening of the 28th, he came home as early or earlier than eight o'clock; talked with his mother about his coming home so early on that and the previous evening, which enables me to state the time; after my injury, and up to the time of the application to Dr. Biegler, Dr. Langworthy alone prescribed for me—young Dr. Biegler came to our house on the evening of the 24th, before the dinner; my husband was not then at home.

Cross-Examined—Went to the Eagle Hotel in September, 1840; had resided at Saratoga previous to that after coming North; my husband was engaged on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad; he became Receiver before we removed to the hotel; was there I think until February, when I left for my father's at Saratoga; can't tell what time Dr. Biegler came, or how long he was there; had no acquaintance with him, nor do I know that my husband had an acquaintance with him; my health up to the time of the accident was not particularly good; was taking medicines of Dr. De Villiers, who, I think, lived in Charlotte; he was not a regular attendant; when he came in town he came to see me; saw me frequently; could not say whether he was called to see me; the accident on 31st October was just at twilight, about two miles from the city, from Goodwin-street to the Ridge; my husband was with me; the horses turned the corner suddenly, and threw Mr. B. out, and after a few rods threw me out; they turned to the left; my husband sat on the right side and was thrown out on that side; the carriage had no arms and he lost his balance; then Dr. Langworthy was called as surgeon and physician; think he discontinued his visits in January; had sent to Dr. Biegler for a few prescriptions, for one difficulty—neuralgia in my left side; don't think Dr. Langworthy knew this; think I expressed anxiety for Dr. Biegler's medicine in January, or possibly in December; did not know that the medicine came from Dr. Biegler's, except by hearsay; can't say how many times it was brought while Dr. Langworthy attended me; it was brought more than once, and the medicine was not always the same; what was brought I took; was informed that I had a heart difficulty—before Dr. Langworthy left; had no prescription for it from him; first knew Dr. Biegler made me was the first evening in February, after he attended me until he went to Buffalo on his trial; young Dr. Biegler afterwards attended me; can't say when he began; for a time he came almost daily; can't say when he stopped; made a visit on 23d August; think was there on 22d; there was a day he called twice, but can't give the date; he came first in the early part of the day, and second just at twilight; left medicine the first time; he did not speak of calling again. [Mr. Martindale; I object to going into any conversations between Mrs. R. and young Biegler to sustain him, except such as we have gone into. The Court said the whole inquiry regarding the medical treatment had been opened, and that this evidence was competent.] Don't know that he called twice on any other day; think, but am not positive, that when he called twice it was Friday; about that time his visits were not so frequent as at a previous time; know that Mr. R. never went to Auburn but once; can't distinctly remember the date, but it was early in August; know that it was at this time; that soon after his return from Auburn Dr. B. went to Philadelphia, and soon after his (B's.) re urn my husband was arrested, which I very well recollect; my husband went to see old Dr. B., to consult about the matters I have before alluded to; the young Dr. knew nothing about it; he had advised me frequently to ride out; don't know what digitalis, or conium, or cicuta, sambucus or hydrocyanic acid is; did not know that any one was going to Auburn with my husband; he told me when he returned that the young Dr. went with him; don't know that there was any change in the medicines; don't know what medicine I took; no pipes were fixed at our house about this time; some pipes were fixed in the bathing room in May or June before I was sick; no memorandum was made of the 23d or 24th of August at the time; there was after my husband was arrested, but I have not seen it since; as circumstances and dates came to my mind I set them down; don't remember the dates now; my husband seldom was out later than half-past 8 or 9 o'clock.

Direct examination resumed: While Dr. Biegler was at Buffalo, I had conversations with my husband about his going there to get medicines; he went at my request.

Adjourned.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Robertson case was called at 9 o'clock this morning. The mother of the defendant was the first witness. She swore that she had lived with her son, more or less, since he had been married. She had lived with him for the past two years, and nothing but harmony had existed between him and his wife.

The surgeon who attended Mrs. ROBERTSON was then called. He testified to the uniform kind attentions of the defendant to his wife, and described the effects of the various medicines which the prosecution claims were procured of BIEGLER by the defendant to poison his wife, some of which he said were simple and harmless.

One witness testified that young BIEGLER had said that Mr. ROBERTSON had pressed him for the money due from his father, but that he had cords so tight around ROBERTSON'S neck that the money would come from the other way; also, that BIEGLER had said that if he could have his own way he would be the only witness against the defendant.

Mr. DUNKLEE, the cashier of the Zimmerman Bank, was sworn. He said that the defendant was negotiating to raise money and take the Presidency of the said bank, and that the ninety, eighty and seventy days, which appeared in the evidence of the prosecution, doubtless referred to the time in which the defendant must raise the money.

In the afternoon session the conversation of young BIEGLER about having "cords around defendant's neck" was corroborated by two witnesses. By another witness it was proven that the defendant was out of the city at one time when BIEGLER swears he was at his office for medicines to poison his wife.

Nothing further of importance was elicited.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

Gen. Walker's Speech at the Richmond Dinner.

At the dinner given in honor of Gen. WALKER, at Richmond, on Friday, he made the following speech, in response to the toast,

"The progress of free institutions and WILLIAM WALKER."

It is difficult for me to express the gratitude I feel at the least sign of approval by the public men of Virginia of the course pursued by the Americans in Nicaragua. The sentiment I feel is that of a pupil, when he receives the approbation of his teacher; for 'tis from Virginia and her sons that I have learned all I know of political ethics, and by her lessons I have directed my course. Early taught to investigate the principles of political philosophy, I have thought that I saw more in the teachings of her statesmen of the principles which guided our fathers. If we go back to the cradle of the race, of men who founded our institutions—which Virginia especially perfected—we find them standing out boldly as the advocates of the principles of liberty and law, in their most essential forms.

If there is one sentiment more than another which lies at the basis of the grandeur of our race, it is that of respect to law. Look at the revolutions of our race in earliest times; how contradistinguished from those of all other people do you find them! In other countries they are marked by new principles of metaphysics or philosophy; but where you see the Anglo-Norman or American struggling in the ranks of the revolution, it is not for the overthrow, but for the maintenance of law. We come from men who never have been slaves, and who, to maintain their freedom in the future, have only to look to the past.

What said our ancestors when, on the plains of Runnymede, they resisted the mailed cohorts of the English? They said, "We are unwilling that the laws of England shall not be maintained;" and when in later years our more immediate ancestors met their foe on a still grander field, still they asserted they had come forth to vindicate the laws they had enjoyed in the past, and not to battle for new principles. And it is, gentlemen, by this principle that the Americans in Nicaragua have been guided. It is by this same deference to law, by the assertion of no wild scheme, but the maintenance of law—long-established, international law—that we have endeavored to carry out the revolution inaugurated in Central America. It is asserted that the Americans in Nicaragua have been lawless in their proceedings; but I challenge the world to produce the first instance of deviation from right and justice in that glorious struggle. [illegible] San Francisco was that illegal? We sailed in broad day, with none to contradict it or oppose us. Indeed, so far from meeting with opposition from the Government, we were aided and assisted by its officers. They knew that we left California under grants from authorities then existing in Nicaragua. They themselves had seen the title deeds given. They had seen that I rejected the first contract from Don CASTIGLIONE, the Director of Nicaragua, because it was opposed to the letter of the law. The contract was to raise 300 men, for which I was to have a Colonel's commission, and the men to have land and money. He sent it to San Francisco, but as it was in opposition to the Federal law I rejected it, and required from him a grant of colonization. Months elapsed ere the grant came, but we did not sail; we had considered the matter, and determined to be like CÆSAR'S wife, "above all suspicion." The grant came, and it was only after it had been submitted to the Federal authorities and approved, that we left. [Applause.] We went to Nicaragua, and soon after landing, letters of naturalization were issued to all. In a few days it was proposed to us to assist the Democrats who were struggling with the Legitimists for supremacy in the country. At the time the contract was first sent to me by CASTIGLIONE the Democrats possessed the entire State, except the city of Grenada, but so much time was lost in the negotiations that the Democrats had begun to lose ground and give way before their enemies. It was then they asked our assistance. It was from them we had received kindness, and gratitude prompted us to their rescue. I was offered a Colonel's command, but a jealousy sprung up in the breast of their Commander-in-chief, who feared that the Americans would rob him of the credit of the war. I went to the Director, and telling him of this, informed him that if our presence were likely to prove a cause of dissension, we were ready to leave the country and go elsewhere, for we had received from the State of Honduras assurances similar to those received from Nicaragua.

The Director refused the proposition, and came down to the port of Realejo on board the vessel which contained us, and besought us not to leave the country, telling us we were the only hope of Nicaragua; indeed, of Central America. We undertook the campaign, which ended in the capture of the city of Grenada. At the taking of the city the Americans numbered 100, and the native Democrats 300. When we entered it, (Oct., 1855,) the native soldiers insisted on the right to sack and pillage it, and it was then that the existence of Grenada was due to the Americans under my command. The town was deserted, the men had fled, leaving their women and children and household goods, with none to protect them but those Americans who had been declared their bitter enemies. We saved them, giving victory to the Democrats and safety to the Legitimists. It was after this that both parties came forward and hailed us as their deliverers.

On the 23d October, the treaty was ratified, under which the Provisional Government of Rivas was organized. By that treaty the rights of Americans in Nicaragua were recognized by the Legitimists themselves, and we were on the soil by the consent of all parties. We were there by the prayers and entreaties of both parties for the protect on of both. The treaty was made between Gen. CORRAL and myself, and afterwards ratified by the Democratic Government at Leon. The concluding clause of the treaty made Gen. CORRAL and myself sponsors that President RIVAS should faithfully perform the duties of his office. Let us see who violated the treaty. We had just kissed the holy crucifix, and were hardly out of sight of the house of God, when the very man who signed, violated it, by sending letters into Honduras and other States of Central America, inviting them to come and expel the Americans from the country. Three days had hardly elapsed before the letters were written. The proof was plain. He did not deny his guilt, and only asked for mercy. Was the exercise of mercy wise or just? Was it wise or just that it should pardon the first offender, and that offender the very man who had signed the treaty? It would have been the blindest folly, and whatever men may say against it, I can stand on record as the servant of Almighty God, and say I did my duty. [Applause.]

This act checked the conspiracy in its first flush; and it was not for six months that the conspirators commenced their work. It was only after the United States Government refused to recognize the Government of Rivas, that the Central American States undertook to drive us out. Now, who were the aggressors in that war? Soon after the Government of Rivas was inaugurated, at my instance letters were sent to the Central American States, telling them that the Americans came to Nicaragua not for violence and bloodshed, but for the regeneration of the land. They were entreated even beyond the bounds of diplomacy to send ministers, that they might satisfy themselves of the fact. They rejected these offers with scorn and disdain.

On the 1st of March, 1856, Costa Rica declared war, not against Nicaragua, but against the Americans within her borders—a portion, not the whole of her population. It was not a war in accordance with the law of civilized countries, but a war of extermination, declaring that every prisoner taken was to be shot. We had entreated for peace; they dared and defied us to war. We should have been unworthy of our fathers if we had shrunk from it. [Continued applause.] The war was carried on with varied successes, and finally ended by the interference of an officer of the United States Navy. The allies had attempted to invest Rivas, but found it impossible, from the large force required to accomplish it. They attacked us in March and April, and were repulsed. But in the meantime, negotiations had been going on between the allies and the commander of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, in which he had undertaken to extort from us a promise to leave the country.

Capt. DAVIS came to Rivas, and after unsuccessful attempts to attain his object, declared his intention to take possession of the sloop *Grenada* which we would have to use in case we evacuated Rivas. We expected to go in her to Realejo, and there establish a basis for new operations. It was then, in an hour of need and trial, that the American commander laid a heavy hand upon us on our own soil, with our own flag flying above us. It was by this act of war, on the part of the American commander, that we were forced to leave Nicaragua; an act utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the laws of the United States. But in the moment of departure we were careful to maintain our honor. Not even to him would we sacrifice that, and when we found we should have to leave, it was insisted that no terms would be made with him, unless he guaranteed the safety of our native adherents. [Applause.] Not only that we should leave the country with our swords on, but that our native friends should never suffer from their enemies. How have these promises been fulfilled? I knew at the time that they could not be recognized by the United States Government, but I thought that if it recognized the act of the officer in seizing us on foreign soil, it could but accept the terms made by him.

The terms have been violated. The natives we left in RIVAS' house have been treated as criminals, and set to work on the public roads. If there had been no higher motive than gratitude to these friends, it was due to them that we should return and release them. But there is a higher motive than gratitude. Twice have I sworn on bended knee to support the laws of Nicaragua, and as long as I have a brain to think and an arm to strike, so long will I strive to fulfill this oath. [Prolonged applause.]

There are motives even stronger than these—there were motives of affection. It is there that many of our companions in arms sleep the sleep of death; and to tell us that we had no right to return and protect their remains, was an invasion of right no man of honor could permit. [Applause.] We returned to Nicaragua, as I conceive, in accordance with law, and there are none who can rise up and accuse us with justice. We left Mobile with a legal clearance. We succeeded in landing and in regaining nearly all we had lost. In ten days we had gained the key to the country, and had but to unlock the door and recover our rights. At this moment a captain in the United States Navy came forward and tore us from the soil. We were brought off most insultingly, and the most contumelious epithets applied to us. This may have been disastrous in some respects—fortunate in others; for the matter has assumed a different phase. 'Tis true the question has been one of great importance to the South, and much opposition has arisen from the attempt to introduce Southern institutions into the tropics; but questions have arisen which affect every individual in the Union, whether or not we came for the redemption of Nicaragua. Questions which affect every State, and first and foremost Virginia, in her defence of Constitutional liberty. Questions which affect not only the citizens of the United States, but all who hope to apply the great ideas and great institutions of this country. Therefore I do not feel that I am intrenching on the rights of American citizens when I speak of the violation of our rights by an United States officer. The whole world is interested in seeing that these principles are not violated. [Applause.]

The Constitution has been violated by Commodore PAULDING, in making war without the consent of Congress. He has interfered with the liberty of citizens in the enjoyment of their property; subverted one of the fundamental principles. As long as we had not violated its Constitution, the Government of the United States had no right to follow us, not even on the high seas.

In our course we are justified by precedent in the history of Virginia. From the time of Sir WALTER RALEIGH, down to JOHN RANDOLPH, have there not been men whose lives are its exemplifications; particularly do we find it in the life of that renowned Captain, JOHN SMITH. Accordingly, we think we have a right to call on you to assist us by your moral influence. We call upon you, by the reverence and respect you bear for the laws of your fathers, to aid us in carrying those laws into tropical America.

There are those I know who assert that there is a different way to Americanize Central America—a peaceful mode, and without the aid of those heretofore most active in gaining that object. But if you will receive the experience of one who knows the Central American race—has lived among them, believe me when I say that it is utterly impracticable. You cannot carry civilization there by such means. It is only by the sword that you can hope to establish freedom, right and justice in that unhappy country. The peaceful colonization of the country by the pure white race has been frequently attempted. You must go with something more than this; and it is for this belief that we have been maligned and persecuted. It is because we discard the theories of pharisaical philanthropists. It is because we say to the white race—You must go accompanied by the negro slave. [Loud and prolonged applause.] It is this that has caused us so much opposition. But they cannot impede us—they may pile difficulties mountain high—pile Ossian upon Pelion—nothing can deter us from pursuing the path we have marked. In the language of a distinguished man of France, "they may heap sarcasm upon sarcasm, calumny upon calumny, but they cannot reach the height of my disdain for them."

In conclusion let me give: "Virginia—the past is the best guarantee for what we may expect in the future."

The applause which greeted the speaker on his conclusion, was furious, and lasted several minutes.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH OF A CHOSEN FREEHOLDER.—Mr. JOHN DOYLE, a member of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, died at his residence in Jersey City on Friday night, after a week's illness with inflammation of the lungs.

A STRANGER ATTACKED WITH EPILEPSY.—A stranger, whose name, from papers on his person, is juoged to be CHAS. E. FARNUM, fell in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on Saturday, with an epileptic attack. After proper medical attendance at the Fountain Inn, he was removed to the Almshouse, to await recovery or the arrival of friends.

☞ Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS has been appointed Secretary of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. L. N. COOPER, who has occupied the cashiership of the Hudson County Bank. Mr. WILLIAMS entered upon his duties on Saturday.

☞ **A New Pleasure.**—We have always considered the real Farina Cologne Water as the most modest and proper luxury for our toilet table, but the other day we were tempted by a stray bottle of BURNETT'S KALLISTON, prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Tremont-st. We yield it the palm; the effect is salutary, and the perfume is exquisite; after the application, we feel as bland and balmy as a May morning.—*Boston Gazette.*

For sale by dealers generally. Price 50c. and $1 per bottle. See advertisement in another column.

"What a Pleasure."

NEW SONG BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.

Music by Ormsi Metambucchi.

What pleasure, though in measure,
In a well-made suit of clothes,
It enhances all the glances
Flung at gay and handsome beaux.
Still admiring, never tiring,
I will search until I'm blind,
For a lover whose rich cover
Shall inclose a richer mind.

"Now, your arm, Sir; you'll quite charm, Sir,
Every Broadway belle we meet—
You're quite killing on the 'shilling
Side' of that immortal street.
And, while each with envy smothers,
They will say, on seeing you:
'He was furnished by SMITH BROTHERS,
And I MUST BE DRESSED THERE TOO.'"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138, and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the**
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,**
and
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA,
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye only Four Shillings a** box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st. Also Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, only two and four shillings per bottle, tooth powder, &c., at the Inimitable's shaving and hair-cutting rooms.

☞ **Pacific Hotel.**
The board at this house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, JR., } No. 172 Greenwich-st.
BENJ. LYNDE, }

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 3, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. JOHN G. MARSHALL to Miss CARRIE, daughter of A. J. Berry, M. D., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

OVERN—JENKINS.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. George Draper, JOHN OVERN, of Philadelphia, to SARAH T. JENKINS, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J.

JAMES—FAIRCHILD.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 11, by Rev

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI.
Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.
The sale of reserved seats (price $1 and $1 50, according to location,) commences this (Monday) morning, at 9 precisely.
NOTICE.—Notwithstanding the heavy extra expenses of the DON GIOVANNI nights, a considerable number of $1 seats have been set apart. They, however, as well as all private boxes, will be for sale
ONLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE ACADEMY.
The $1 50 seats may be had at any of the three ticket offices. Tickets to the Family Circle and the Amphitheatre can only be had on the evening at the door, where, likewise, all other tickets will be found.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT (but one) OF THE SEASON, as the company leaves on Thursday for Philadelphia to open there on Friday.
Second night of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI,
On a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for this occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES.
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE, in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night of
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.
THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT
will be executed by
THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,
numbering upwards of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
The first on the right side of the stage will play
LA GAVOTTE,
while the second on the left side will play
THE LANDLER,
and the regular orchestra executes
THE MINUET.
Three different melodies, composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras
AT THE SAME TIME.
THE FAR-FAMED LIBERTY CHORUS
Will be sung by
THE MEMBERS OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Madame LA GRANGE, Madame CARADORI,
Madame D'ANGRI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BIGNARDI, ROCCO,
CARL FORMES,
who, from respect to the great work, have consented to lend their assistance to increase the effect.
Seats and tickets to be had at the three ticket offices, and in the evening at the door. Tickets to the family circle and the amphitheatre can only be had at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
NOTICE.—The free list will be entirely suspended.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR DON GIOVANNI, commences on Monday morning at the three ticket offices.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday)—EXTRA NIGHT.
CHEAP OPERA AT 50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
To comply with a generally expressed wish for another performance of the "Barber of Seville," with its extraordinary cast, and by special arrangement with the artists deserving of lending their aid towards popularising the Opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA
will be given To-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at the uniform price of
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
Admission to the Amphitheatre.....25 cents
The principal roles by
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the second time as Don Bazilio.
During the Music "Lesso Mme. DE LA GRANGE will sing the "Hungarian Variations," and at the end of the Opera, the "La Grange Polka."
N. B.—The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets during the day, and thus avoid crowding in the evening at the doors.
ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
CLOSE OF THE ACADEMY.
Positively the Last Night of
DON GIOVANNI,
as the artists leave the next day for Philadelphia.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1858,
Morton's highly successful two act comic drama of
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.
Manuel.....Mr. Jordan | Turibio.....Mr. Jefferson
Elvira, Queen of Murcia.....Miss Laura Keene
Blanca Camen, Miss Hanaway | Count's Pompoon Miss Wells
After which, Tom Taylor's three act comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Barnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MR. RICE'S
GREAT SHOW.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18,
THE TAME RHINOCEROS,
a monster, will be let loose in the arena.
DAN RICE, the humorist, will positively play, so that those who have never heard or seen him will have a opportunity.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18,
SIXTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
UNABATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. F. Noby
Dress and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit.....12½ cents
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
Will be acted the grand dramatic romance, in three acts, entitled
ROOKWOOD.
Previous to Rookwood the military spectacle, in 3 acts, of
THE FRENCH SPY;
OR, THE FALL OF ALGIERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1858.
The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To be followed by the Comedy of the
WIDOW'S VICTIM.
To conclude with the
LADY OF THE LAKE.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.
DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of RICHARD III., on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.
The Evening Readings of the week, beginning at 8 o'clock, will be as follows: TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1st Part of HENRY IV. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, ROMEO AND JULIET. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, AS YOU LIKE IT.
Tickets $1 for each reading; may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS, CROWEN'S & CHRISTERN'S, bookstores, WILLIAM HALL & SON'S music store; also, from Mr. C. W. FULMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., and at the door.

MADAME MADALEINE JOHNSON GRAEVE'S FIRST GRAND MORNING CONCERT—On TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at Dodworth's Saloon. Madame GRAEVE will be assisted by Miss MILNER, Mr PERRING, Mr. F. ARPY, and Mr T. BERGNER. The programme will include Liszt's "Galop Chromatique," Taubert's "La Campanella," and "La Prière d'un Ange" and "La Chasse," composed and performed by Mme. Graever at her concerts in Paris, and honored with the highest and most distinguished approbation. Also, Liszt's Grand Trio in D minor and Wolff and Vieuxtemps's "Grand Duo Concertan." Tickets $1 each, are now ready at C. FREUDING'S, No. 701 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S No. 238 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan 18, 1858.
GRAND REVIVAL.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the GREAT STAR COMPANY
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES.—SEASON OF 1858.—WILLIAM MASON and THEO. THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. BRANNES, (Violoncello,) WOSENTHAL, (Violin) and MATSKA, (Viola), have the pleasure of announcing a series of
SIX MATINEES,
to be given on SATURDAYS, Jan. 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and April 10, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Mercantile Institute, Union square, by kind permission of Mr Gorham D Abbott. Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of C Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, or Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:
TERMS OF ADMISSION.
One admission to the six Matinees.....$1
Three admissions to the six Matinees.....10
Single tickets for each Matinee.....1
Three tickets for each Matinee.....2

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLESS OF FRANCE and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

FELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 663 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 50 cents; Season Tickets $5 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The management, inspired by a lively sense of gratitude for the especial favor with which their efforts to gratify a wholesome taste have ever been received, announce the
FIRST PERFORMANCE
of an entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H Watkins, Esq., of
THE GREAT LEDGER STORY,
by Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., entitled the
PIONEER PATRIOT;
or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
one of the most thrillingly romantic
AMERICAN NATIONAL DRAMAS
ever produced, surcharged with incidents of overpowering interest, and scenes of soul-stirring intensity. It will be presented with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c., and in a style of perfection wholly unknown hitherto to the American drama, the
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!
GREAT LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!!
GREAT LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!!!
GREAT LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!!!!
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!!!!!
PIONEER PATRIOT; or,
MAID OF THE WAR PATH!!
PIONEER PATRIOT; or,
MAID OF THE WAR PATH!!
PIONEER PATRIOT; or,
MAID OF THE WAR PATH!!
EVERY EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK, THIS WEEK.
Monday, 18th, to Saturday, Jan. 23, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
with the following effective cast:
Walter Lancy, an aged patriot.....Mr. Bridgeman
Philip Lancy, his son, Isabella's lover.....J. Hardenbergh
Jock, the ape-negro.....H. Watkins
Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War-Path.....Mrs. C. Howard
The other characters by the rest of the company, including Patriots, Continentalers, Tories, Indians, &c.
The OTHER AFTERNOONS,
GRAND CHARACTERISTIC DANCE by Mlle. SALOME.
After which, the sterling and effective drama of
THE QUEEN'S PAGE;
Or, CRIME AND ITS RETRIBUTION.

A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, recently executed for the murder of Mr. Moses, is now among the curiosities of this establishment.

The beautiful AQUARIA; Or, OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

HENRY GEBHARD.—GYMNASIUM.—Hygienic—Gymnastics and Calisthenics; Fencing Academy and Military Institution; Foils, Broadswords, Rapiers, Muskets and Single Sticks; No. 659 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute.
At this establishment pupils (of both sexes and every age) will be received and instructed every day. Physical education after a system based entirely on scientific, chiefly on physiological principles.
N. B.—Special arrangements made with classes, schools and families. H. GEBHARD.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER S. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 33 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STRANGERS WILL find a visit to this depository of the Arts both interesting and profitable. The machinery is in operation daily.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AH! DEAREST.
AIR—DARK-EYED ONE.
Ah! dearest, ah! dearest, come hither to me,
I'll sing thee a song, 'tis of Two Ninety-nines—
The number in Broadway, whence day after day,
Smiling thousands, gift-laden, trip lightly away.
Come hither dear Edward and tell me, now do,
If you don't think a present's there waiting for you?
Come, I'll warble a song, and its burden shall be,
Ah! dearest, a bright gift is waiting for thee.

Each lady I know tells the same pleasant tale—
They've all been where thousands of books are on sale,
At KANEY'S famed temple, where Fortune—how kind!—
Adds the jeweler's treasures to those of the mind.
Oh! were not the moments so precious, my dear,
Each favors from Fortune and quick bring them here,
Then I'll sing thee a song, and its burden shall be,
Many thanks for the gifts, love, that waited for thee.

An elegant present accompanies every volume sold at the American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues forwarded to all who desire them.
A. RANNEY, Agent.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES FOR 1858.—PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 107 Nassau-st., is now prepared to furnish Wholesale and Retail Dealers with the
MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE
stock of Valentines and Valentine Stationery ever offered to the trade in the United States.
AT REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Catalogues with prices and terms will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada when desired. Send on your orders early.
P. J. COZANS,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A special meeting will be held, at the small chapel of the University, WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Medical Society. By order.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL. D., President.
C. F. HEYWOOD, M. D., Recording Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Firemen's Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year; the Committee on History at the Department will report. Full and punctual attendance is requested.
C. W. WHEELER, R. S.

MACPELAH CEMETERY, NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Associates of the above Cemetery will be held in the lecture room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley place, New York, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., when the usual election of Trustees will take place.
H. GLASSFORD, President.

GERMAN SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of this Society will be held on MONDAY Jan. 18, 1858, at 7½ o'clock P. M. in the basement of St. Matthew's Church, Walker st. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
H. ROCHELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S ADDRESS
ON
"THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,"
Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the "Mount Vernon Fund."
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1858, doors open at 6½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents: Reserved seats, 75 cents; Private Boxes from $4 to $10.
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Monday, Jan. 18 at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. From 9 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Ch'n Lecture Com.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. F. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will deliver the Second Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room in the Library, 2d av. corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*Benjamin Franklin.*
Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 146 Broadway; T. CROWEN No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold are limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway New-York.
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

MR. CHAHUAUD'S SECOND QUARTER at the Dancing School, No. 54 East 13th-st., will commence on Saturday, the 16th inst. Pupils received on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ in the evening Tuesdays and Fridays.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one and seen its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell), will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN ONE OF THE MADISON-av. stages, an EYE-GLASS set in gold. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 48 West 17th-st. Pawnbrokers please notice.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 5 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Beach & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. MOWE & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do cleaning work and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully and safe; is a very good seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 195 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO IS engaged as book-keeper in an importing house, and has a few hours leisure at evening, wishes to obtain a situation in a Savings Bank, to assist in books or to keep the books for a small concern. Refers to his employers and others as to character, integrity, capacity, &c. Address PIERSON, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 36 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 129 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect and will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. To be heard of for two days. Call or address No. 174 East 12th-st., top door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dress making some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th av., near 21st st.

WANTED.—A NICE AND WILLING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Would go to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No 276 Bowery.

WANTED.—A FAMILY ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping would like to obtain situations for three very good girls, viz., good plain cooks, washer and ironer, chambermaid, seamstress, and waiter. Address box 1732 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children; has the best City reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old wa'ts a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 152 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendations from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the best style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 229 East 18th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 11 8th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X L.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant: is a good plain cook: excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 344 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 9th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; is a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. J., Park & Tilford, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family as butler, or lead servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., box 814 Broadway, corner 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 92 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No 56 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No 14 Amity-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 35th-st., in back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 48 East 16th-st., in the family store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 136 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 43 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Lndlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as book-keeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 129 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 209 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 311 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 164 Franklin-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS waiter in a private family. Can produce the best of references. Call at No. 311 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH meat and pastry cook by a neat, respectable and economical woman; has served the best families in the City; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Also a neat, tidy American girl, of respectable parentage, as chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing in excellent style. Are persons of good manners, and will be found efficient in their duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORTHY, and highly-recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, first-class washer and ironer, and acquainted with all kinds of housework. Will be found a steady, reliable, and truthful servant—one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands her business; or would be willing to do the general housework of a private family; would be willing to take a situation in city or country. Can be seen by applying at the grocery, corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH or German woman of the better class, who is a capable and trustworthy child's nurse and seamstress. To the right person good wages will be paid, and the treatment of a member of the family accorded. None need apply without the best recommendations. Call to-day or to-morrow, after 4 P. M., at No. 35 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; cuts, fits and makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; makes ladies' dresses in fashionable style; will go by the week; wages, $3 a week, $8 a month; will take work in the house. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who understands American, French and English styles of cooking; also as chambermaid and waiter, as seamstress and dressmaker, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING GIRLS, situations, one as chambermaid and washer and ironer; is a perfect waiter, or would take care of children; does good plain sewing; the other is an excellent plain cook and baker and a very good laundress; both have the best of City reference; would go to the country and take moderate wages; call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 263 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION (AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 124 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

MRS. MANNING, PROPRIETRESS OF the old established Protestant Agency No. 26 8th-av., near 24th-st., begs to inform the public and her numerous friends and patrons, that she has on hand over 100 servants, in all capacities, principally including English, Scotch, French, German, and North of Ireland Protestants. Immediately waiting a situation is an English woman and seamstress, speaks French fluently, will take moderate wages. Employers not finding it convenient to call during office hours, will be promptly attended to by calling at Mrs M.'s private residence, No. 309 7th-av., near 30th-st., from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants in City and country will please notice that WISLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts., has on hand respectable, reliable and experienced help with good references, comprising American, English, Scotch, German Protestant, and others in every branch of domestic work and at moderate wages. Further patronage is respectfully solicited. Please notice the number and street.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron for a small private family. Apply immediately, bringing full recommendations as to ability, character, &c., at No. 9 East 33d-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND THOROUGHLY competent Scotch or English woman, to cook, wash and iron. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., Jan. 18, at No. 206 West 23d-st.

WANTED—AGENTS, SALESMEN, AND COUNTRY Peddlers to sell some new articles. Call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 48.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERal housework in a small family. Apply at No. 290 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHORAL SINGING.—MR. GEORGE LEACH IS forming classes of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the cultivation of choral music combined with elementary instruction. A class, already formed, meets every THURSDAY evening at 7½ o'clock, in the University, Washington square. Another will meet at the same place and hour on MONDAY, and an afternoon class of ladies will meet at 3 o'clock. Terms, $1 per month, payable in advance. Those desirous of joining either class, may address Mr. LEACH, No. 249 West 26th-st., or call on him at the University, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, on Monday, Thursday or Saturday.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD CONN.—DR. J. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by CHARLES A. SWIFT, late Yale College, and LEWIS RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or information may be obtained of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Pine-st., New-York.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York. Boys receive private lessons in business writing, book-keeping and arithmetic and learn more in one-quarter than in a year at ordinary schools. Fee $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Regular terms, $25.

BOOK-KEEPING.—MERCANTILE HOUSES, desirous of economising in expense, may hear of a competent accountant, who would like to write up and keep their journal and ledger monthly. A set of examination books preferred. Terms reasonable. Inquire of J. TORREY, Esq., No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH ST., Re-Opens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars with references at Shepard's Bookstore, Ful

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$3,000 City of Quincy, (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

45 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad....$100 each
10 shares Third-avenue Railroad Co....$100 each
20 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co....$50 each
25 shares People's Bank....$25 each
10 shares Artizans' Bank....$100 each
30 shares Importers and Traders' Bank....$100 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co....$25 each
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co....$100 each
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co....$100 each
5 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co....$100 each
23 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co....$35 each
10 shares Home Fire Ins. Co....$100 each
10 shares American Fire Ins. Co....$50 each
20 shares New Word Fire Ins. Co....$25 each
20 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co....$50 each
50 shares People's Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
50 shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co....$100 each

Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantle mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., H. WILSON, Auctioneer. THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house—which is of the best description—consisting of large and costly pier and mantle mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornements &c, with a number of fine oil-paintings; Dining room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs; rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Property on Broadway, 30th and 31st sts, at auction, to close an estate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Guardian's sale by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Sophia Beach, special guardian.

BROADWAY AND THIRTIETH STREETS—The 3 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 30th st., being each 26 feet 5 inches front, 24 feet 8 inches rear and varying in depth from 72 feet 9 inches to 101 feet 1 inch.

THIRTIETH STREET—The valuable lot on the south side of 30th-st., 376 feet west of 5th-av. Lot 25 feet front, 31.03½ feet rear by 91 feet 11 inches in depth on the west side and 73 feet 7 inches deep on east side.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—The two valuable lots on the north side of 31st-st., 500 feet west of 5th-av. Each 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent. For further particulars and maps of the property apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

WESTCOTT & BALDWIN, Auctioneers.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF purchasers to the large sale of elegant household furniture of every description to be made by them THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 18, at the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, comprising the entire contents of the house: parlors magnificently furnished in rosewood throughout, splendid parlor suites, elegant piano forte, valuable original paintings, &c.; the parlors, dining-room, chambers, library, &c., are replete with every elegance, all of which were made to order a few months ago, and is now in perfect condition. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, the whole having to be sold and removed immediately. Catalogues will be ready at the house. No postponement on account of weather. For full particulars of this sale, see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19 and 20, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Assignee's sale of watches, jewelry, hardware and woodenware, positively without reserve, by order of C. A. Nichols, Esq., Assignee, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold brooches, ear-rings, vest and guard chains, pins, studs, sleeve-buttons, cuff pins, chatelaines and rings. Also, two Herring's safes, together with a lot of shoe-pegs, bung-starts, wood butter-knives, spades, shoe-thread, awl-blades, patent pegging-awl, hafts, &c. The goods will be ready for examination on Monday, Jan. 18.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., being the stock of a bankrupt concern, removed from Broadway for the convenience of sale. JOHN VANDERVATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 18, a complete assortment of the above, (all manufactured expressly for Broadway sales, and being the finest lot of Furs offered this season,) comprising Hudson Bay sable, mink, otter, lynx, ermine, beaver, mountain martens, fitch and seal cardinals, capes, circulars, victorines, tippets, cuffs, muffs, gloves, mantillas, gents' furs, caps, mufflers, gauntlets, chest protectors, &c. Also, buffalo, wolf, bear, and other robes. Sale positive, by order of the assignee, M. A. DeWitt, Esq.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 19, at No. 116 West 15th-st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, lounges.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sales positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see Tuesday morning's papers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A large and beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly on branches, in groups and under glass shades. Prepared by the well known Taxidermist, W. Galbraith, Esq.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THE LARGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES, with furniture and fixtures, piano, gas fixtures, rich engravings, 50 eight-day clocks, French plate mirrors, household furniture, store counters, cottage bedsteads, &c., advertised for Saturday, and postponed in consequence of not getting in the goods, will take place THIS DAY, Monday,) Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., without fail. Also, an assortment of new furniture.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. Have removed from No. 59 Barclay-st. TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET. THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of $200,000, and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., Precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway. The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 30. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODRELL, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels or kegs furnished. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 28 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.	Saml V Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 4 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

EXTRA.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees, JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., } Jan. 12, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1858.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered the interest to be paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 18th inst. The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only, 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,

FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries. JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MECHANICS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, 516 Broadway, Jan. 14, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the by-laws, declared an interest for the six months ending on the 31st of December last, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five (5) per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after Monday, the 18th inst. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 13, 1858. Under the provisions of the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upwards, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) New-York, }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. } BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 10th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY, AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY. CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 46 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 857, and return same to th is City.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., HAVANA, PROPRIETORS.—Will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba by the United States Mail steamer PHILADELPHIA, on the 15th of January, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom-House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight, in sums to suit, on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents. No. 82 Broadway.

OCEAN TRANSIT COMPANY.—OFFICES No. 422½ Broadway, and No. 7 Chatham square. Parcels forwarded to any part of Europe. Those to Great Britain and Ireland, under 5 lbs. weight, $1 50 each, pre-paid. Parcels may be sent through any of the Express Companies, addressed to the care of

EDWARDS, LOCKWOOD & CO.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 25 Canal-court-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WYLIE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal..... 5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 273, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, provided the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filters, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 8 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $1; 2 Shovels, 75c	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet Pine Timber	25 01
7,062 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Log Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Polcs, $.1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Bellows, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners. S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor. LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL, ANSON LIVINGSTON, JAMES J. JONES, JOHN Q. JONES, ROBERT RAY, FELIX INGOLDSBY, JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN, ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, DANIEL D. FEARING, PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COBB was unanimously re-elected President of the Company. JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER, County Treasurer of Sacramento County. COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 14, 1857.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President.

GEORGE W. SENOW, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 43 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st. } New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

B. H. HOWELL, President.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, P. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$15,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE wanted on a large estate worth four times that amount, at ten per cent per annum, (the legal rate in the State where the property is located.) Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William st.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B. WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in secondabo., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13....1858	Wednesday, March 3....1858
Saturday, March 13....1858	Wednesday, March 31....1858
Saturday, April 10....1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14....1858	Wednesday, May 12....1858
Saturday, May 8....1858	Wednesday, May 26....1858
Saturday, May 22....1858	Wednesday, June 9....1858
Saturday, June 5....1858	Wednesday, June 23....1858
Saturday, June 19....1858	Wednesday, July 3....1858

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage.... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage.... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless B

NEW-YORK CITY

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 9th day of January to the 16th day of January, 1858: Men, 69; Women, 73; Boys, 102; Girls, 122; Total, 435*. Adults, 141; Children, 294; Males, 230; Females, 190; Colored Persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Convulsions, Puerperal	1
Affection of the Kidneys	2	Croup	12
Aneurism	1	Debility, Adult	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Debility, Infant	6
Apoplexy	3	Delirium Tremens	1
Apoplexy, Ser's	1	Diarrhœa	9
Asthma	2	Dropsy	6
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Bleeding, Lungs	1	Dropsy in Head	17
Bleeding, Navel	1	Dysentery	3
Brain, disease of	1	Erysipelas	1
Bronchitis	8	Fever, Nervous	1
Burned or scald	3	Fever, Puerperal	2
Cancer	3	Fever, Remit'nt's	1
Casualties	3	Fever, Scarlet	23
Cholera Infan'm	2	Fever, Typhoid	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Fever, Typhus	2
Cong. of Brain	1	Heart, Dis. of	4
Cong. of Liver	1	Heart, Disease of Valvular	1
Cong. of Lungs	5	Hip Disease of	3
Constipation of the Bowels	1	Hooping Cough	5
Consumption	56	Inflam. Bowels	7
Convulsions	13	Inflam. of Brain	9
Convulsions, Infantile	27	Inflam. of Liver	2
		Inflam. of Lungs	26
		Inflam. Stomach	3
		Influenza	1
		Intemperance	1
		Kidneys, dis of	3
		Killed or Mord'd by shooting	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lockjaw	1
		Loss Venereal	1
		Malformation	1
		Malformation of the Lungs	2
		Marasmus, Infl.	20
		Measles	20
		Old Age	9
		Palsy	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature Birth	8
		Rheumatism	2
		Scrofula	4
		Small-pox	23
		Softening of the Brain	1
		Spine, disease of	1
		Spina	2
		Stillborn	30
		Suicide by Arsenic	1
		Teething	8
		Varioloid	1
Total			435

* Increase this week—26.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy and Ingenious Burglary of Silks—Fortunate Arrest of two of the Burglars—The Stolen Property Recovered.

On Saturday night the wholesale silk and fancy goods store of Wilson, Midgley & Jennings, No. 114 Church-street, was broken into by burglars and robbed of silks and fancy goods to the value of $5,000. Some of the circumstances of the burglary are similar to those connected with that reported in Friday's TIMES, commented upon the store of Thomas Howe & Co., in College-place, from which was stolen $6,000 worth of sewing silks. Fortunately, in the present case, two of the burglars have been arrested, and the whole of the stolen property recovered, whereas, in the other case, no positive clue has yet been obtained to either the thieves or the missing goods. It is believed, however, that both burglaries were committed by the same parties.

On Saturday evening about 7 o'clock as Officer John Hamblin, of the Third Ward, was passing through Duane-street, near Greenwich-street, he observed a person drive up in a wagon, and hastily jumping out, run into a grocery store on the corner. In a moment the same person came out of the store and walked up Duane-street, leaving his horse and wagon standing in front of the grocery. This excited the suspicion of the officer, who went into the store and asked the clerk if he knew the person who had left the horse and wagon. The clerk said he did not, and that all that he knew was that the man had asked him for a light for his cigar, and requested him to keep an eye on the horse for a few minutes, which he promised to do. The officer now became satisfied that some rascality was on foot. He waited about an hour and then procured the aid of Officer Anderson, of the Third Ward. The two ensconced themselves in a safe hiding-place while they kept an eye on the horse and wagon till about 11½ o'clock, when they went into the grocery store for a moment to get some refreshments. While inside, a man jumped into the wagon and drove off up Duane-street. The officers followed cautiously till the wagon stopped opposite a tenant-house, a little distance up the street. In a moment three men were seen to emerge from the house, bringing packages in their hands, which they hastily threw into the wagon. They returned into the house, bringing with them a second load, which, having tossed into the wagon, they all jumped in, and the word was given to "Drive off." As the wagon started, the officers sprang from their hiding-place, and seized the horse by the head. Four men instantly jumped out of the wagon and took to their heels. Officer Hamblin started after them, while Officer Anderson remained with the wagon. After a chase of several blocks, Officer Hamblin arrested one of the fugitives, but not till he had fired at him six times with his revolver. The prisoner gave his name as George Williams, but the officers at once recognized him as Chauncey Johnson, the noted burglar, who, a few years ago, robbed the Bank of the State of New-York of $36,000, and who only a few weeks ago was discharged from State Prison. Johnson, after being arrested, said he thought he had been shot, but such proved not to be the case. Johnson in his flight dropped on the pavement some augur bits, skeleton keys and other burglarious tools. While Officer Hamblin was chasing Johnson his cries of "Murder," "Stop thief," and the firing of his pistol, reached the ears of Officer Ellis, of the Fifth Ward. Seeing a fellow running at a good speed Officer Ellis took after him, and succeeded in arresting him in Hudson-street. On the prisoner were found a dark lantern and a ball of twine—the latter subsequently identified as having been stolen from the store of Wilson, Midgley and Jennings. In his track were also found a "jimmy," a bunch of keys, and other implements in use with burglars. At first he gave his name as Peter Williams, but afterwards changed it to Robert Vernon. Both of the arrested parties were taken to the Third Ward Station-house and locked up.

On examining the wagon it was found that the burglars had deposited in it fifty pieces of silk velvet, forty-eight pieces of fancy silks, and six pieces of satin, altogether valued at $5,000. On going into the tenant-house to see if any more goods remained behind, the officers soon discovered to whom the goods belonged. They found that the rear wall of the house joined the rear wall of the store of Wilson, Midgley & Jennings. Through these two walls the burglars had cut a hole just large enough for a man to pass, and in this way they had been enabled to help themselves freely to such goods as they chose. On further inquiry it was ascertained that on Friday last the rear part of the tenant house had been rented to a gentleman, and a month's rent paid in advance.

This is the second time Messrs. Wilson, Midgley & Jennings have had their store broken into by burglars, and in precisely the same manner. About three months ago the burglars got into the store from the gas establishment adjoining, by cutting holes through the contiguous walls, on which occasion they carried off about $10,000 worth of goods.

The prisoners were yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and locked up for trial in default of $10,000 bail each. Johnson is not yet 30 years of age, and gives his birth-place as Virginia. He has a keen, restless eye, he moves and speaks quickly. His health is poor at present, and he thinks he has the consumption, and attributes it to his confinement and hard fare of his late prison life. Vernon is a few years older than Johnson, stoutly built, is of lymphatic temperament, and of a dull heavy look.

BURGLARIES.—Officers Duffy and Weeny, of the Fourteenth Ward, yesterday arrested two young fellows named Denis Mahon and Edward Boyle, charged with having broken into the store-house of Titus & Dayton, No. 600 Broadway, on Saturday night, and stealing liquors and bar fixtures to the value of $100. On Saturday night the dwelling-house of John Slosson, No. 6 West Eighteenth-street, was broken into, but fortunately the burglar was arrested on the premises. He gave his name as John Wellars. Two accomplices outside escaped. The stable of Oliver Denpsey, No. 552 Third-avenue, was entered on the same night and a horse and set of harness worth $100 stolen; Michael Myers, a German, was arrested on charge of committing the burglary—the property being found in his possession. John Keinan, a butcher boy 18 years of age, was also arrested charged with having, some time since, broken into the carpenter shop of Michael F. Finney, in Sixth-avenue, and stolen $40 worth of tools. All the above-named prisoners have been committed for trial.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Edward McCormick, residing at No. 110 Greenwich-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting the life of Christian Hiltemeyer, grocer, at No. 133 Greenwich-street. The complainant says that the accused and another man came early Sunday morning to his store and called for drinks, but he refused to give them any liquor as it was Sunday. The men being requested to leave, McCormick refused to go, upon which the proprietor ejected him from the place. Shortly afterwards the grocer went outside to put up his shutters, when McCormick came up behind him and plunged a knife into his back, inflicting a dangerous wound. Justice CONNOLLY locked up the accused for trial.

DIFFICULTY AMONG LABORERS.—Timothy Whelan, Thomas Hendrick, Michael Hedrick and Richard Fogarty, were arrested on Saturday, charged with assaulting some laborers engaged on Pier No. 8, East River. The accused, who had formerly been employed on the wharf, had recently been discharged, and they made the assault on those appointed in their places. They were held for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Hamilton Jones, proprietor of the porter-house at No. 21 West Teath-street, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with keeping a disorderly house. The place has been frequently complained of as being the resort of low vagabonds and thieves. The accused was held to bail in $500 to answer the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR.—Officer MALLORY, of the Second Precinct, on Saturday, arrested SOLOMON BELL, of No. 123 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, on a charge of stabbing WILLIAM MCDONALD, who resides in the same house. BELL and wife were engaged in a pugilistic encounter, when MCDONALD interfered to quell the disturbance, and got stabbed for his trouble. The knife entered the left breast, and the wound is considered a dangerous one.

On Saturday evening, Officer MCLOUGHLIN, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, attempted to part SAMUEL RILEY and wife, while engaged in a fight on State-street, when RILEY drew a knife and made two attempts to stab the officer, and was only prevented from inflicting serious injury upon the officer by the free use of the "locust." He was committed to answer.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—Saturday noon a fire broke out in the lime and brick shed at the foot of Ann-street, owned by STEPHEN R. SANDS, and occupied by RENKEN & BOSWOOSA. The shed was mostly destroyed and a portion of the contents. Mr. SANDS's loss is $300; the loss of Messrs. RENKEN & BOSWOOSA is $2,000. Insured in the Williamsburg City and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The fire was caused by the slaking of lime.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday night Mr. DAVIS' carpenter's shop in Bedford, near Willoughby-avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000. Partially insured.

☞ The Police of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested a large number of boys for playing ball in the public streets. They were committed to the cells, and will be tried to-day by Justice BLACKLEY.

☞ A new Unitarian Church edifice is being erected at the corner of Congress and Clinton streets, at a cost of about $30,000.

NON-SUITED.—In the case of SAMANTHA MILLER against the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, the plaintiff, on Saturday last, was non-suited.

☞ The Library of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association embraces 4,000 volumes.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—THOMAS MCCABE, 15 years of age, fell from the roof a three-story building on North Second-street, Brooklyn, a distance of 45 feet, and was seriously injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

A STRANGER ATTACKED WITH EPILEPSY.—A stranger, whose name, from papers on his person, is judged to be CHAS. E. FARNUM, fell in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on Saturday, with an epileptic attack. After proper medical attendance at the Fountain Inn, he was removed to the Almshouse, to await recovery or the arrival of friends.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Mr. JOHN G. MARSHALL to Miss CARRIE, daughter of A. J. Berry, M. D., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

OVERS—JENKINS.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. George Draper, JOHN OVERS, of Philadelphia, to SARAH T. JENKINS, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J.

JAMES—FAIRCHILD.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 11, by Rev. George Uhler DARWIN R. JAMES, of Brooklyn, E. D., to MARY E., daughter of Mr. Daniel Fairchild, of the former place.

DIED.

RAPER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, MARY SHIELD, wife of Bogart W. Raper, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 23 Hester-st.

CARRINGTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, ALLETTA M., wife of Thos. R. Carrington, aged 33 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Isaac W. Dean, No. 183 Monroe st., on Monday, Jan. 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOGARDUS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 15, FRANK L. BOGARDUS, of the late firm of Bogardus & Barrows, of this City, aged 29 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from Parmlee's Hotel, Warren st., on Monday, at 11 o'clock.

PHOENIUS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, suddenly, JOHN H. PHOENIUS, aged 56 years.

The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

BARNE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 17, JEREMIAH BARNE, formerly of Hudson, Columbia Co., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 19 St. Mark's place.

COFFIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. H. Smith, No. 96 Delancey-st., MARY COFFIN, widow of Isaiah Coffin, in the 83d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment, on Monday morning, Jan. 18.

MERRIER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 15, MATILDA F., youngest daughter of Joseph S. Merrier, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her sisters, No. 59 West 37th-st., and at Elizabeth at 1 o'clock, from the 1st Presbyterian Church. Cars leave Jersey City for Elizabeth at 12 o'clock.

SCHIEFFELIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, SARAH L., wife of H. M. Schieffelin, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Madison-square, north side, without further invitation, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 16, SARAH GODFREY, widow of the late Leonard H. Smith, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 186 Henry-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

ISLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, ALEXANDER ISLER, aged 45 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Hubert-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DRAKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, CLARINDA, widow of Jeremiah J. Drake, Esq.

The friends of the family, and of her sons in-law, William Turell, Dr. Wm. J. Young, and Daniel D Ireland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Calvary Church, without further invitation.

SALLICK.—Early on the morning of Jan. 16, at the house of her brother-in-law, CATHARINE wife of George W. Selleck, of Sing Sing, and daughter of the late John H. Arrosmith.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., of pulmonary consumption, HARVEY A. JENKINS, aged 36 years.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 9 Debevoise-st. The relatives and the friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

COCKS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JAMES COCKS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock at the residence of his son, John D. Cocks, Esq., No. 261 State-st., Brooklyn.

HANSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, JOSEPH HANSON, aged 71 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Geo. N. Simpson, No. 127 Oxford st., without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Dover, N. H., papers please copy.

ROWLEY.—In Williamsburg, suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JOHN S. ROWLEY, aged 32 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Johnson, South 5th-st., 4th door above 8th, Williamsburg, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 16.

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	Missouri St. 6s	83½	50	N.Y. Cen.R.R.	b30 79
55,000	do	b30 84	25	do	79⅛
10,000	do	b60 84¾	25	do	78⅞
5,000	do	83¾	50	do	b10 79⅛
1,000	do	83¾	85	Panama Railroad	90
1,000	Michigan St. 6's	92	100	Erie R. R.	s30 20¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	33	100	do	s7 20⅜
20,000	LaC. & Mil. L.G.B.	41¾	20	Mich. Central RR.	83⅛
10	Metropolitan Bank	102	200	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	90
15	Park Bk. New-York	97	25	Gal. & Chic. RR.	72½
75	Cumb. Coal Co.	12¾	100	do	s30 72
50	do	b60 13	20	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	42⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b30 68	6	Chic. & R.I.R.R.	69⅝
50	Pacific M. St. Co	s30 68	200	do	s3 69
100	Reading R. R.	b30 86			

MONDAY, Jan. 18—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows a partial improvement in the business of Importation. The aggregate entries, however, as compared with this time last year, are still moderate. The total for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $2,195,403, against $4,098,552 same week last January. The withdrawals of Goods from bond were a little more active during the week; not so much to meet an improved market, as in preparation for what is hoped for in February and March. The ease in Money affairs is enabling the importers to place their stocks in private store, and the Custom Duties are consequently on the increase. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, were quite light—$649,559, against $1,680,294 same week last year. The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports amounted to 57,000 bales, against 51,000 bales same week in 1857, but middling descriptions are now quoted at 9¼c @9¾c. at New-Orleans, as against 12¼c@12¾c. this time last season. The Export of Specie for the week, direct, was $1,015,490, including $924,000 by the *Baltic* for Liverpool on Saturday. The same week last year the Direct shipment was $30,181. The Cunard steamer, from Boston on Wednesday, took out $405,000, of which about one-half was for New-York account. The Sub-Treasury balance, on Saturday afternoon, stood $2,934,063, against $2,972,215 at the close of the previous week. The California remittance delivered on Thursday, amounted, by manifest, to $1,607,440. The Gold Exchanges with the interior continue to rule in favor of the City, and the calculation is that the Bank reserve, which stood on the last average $7?,176,838, (a falling average at the time,) will again show a moderate increase, on the statement to be averaged this afternoon.

From the annual Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calendar year 1857, some days since, it will be found that for the six months of the current year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie.)

Amounted to	$108,188,000
Add two weeks in Jan. '58	3,744,804
Total since July 1	$108,927,804
To same date last Treasury year	111,137,940
Decrease Importation this year	$5,230,035

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $34,703,000

Add two weeks in January	1,191,002
Total since July 1 to date	$35,894,002
Against same time last Treasury year	46,609 003
Decreased Export Produce this year	$10,715,001

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year to Dec. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to $21,961,000

Add two weeks in January	3,444,174
Total since July 1 to date	$25,405,174
Against same time last Treasury year	22,956,969
Increased Export Gold to date	$3,148,188

The receipts of Gold from California, and Gold and other Specie from Foreign Ports at New-York from July 1 to the present date, are. $26,564,713

To same date last year	22,999,914
Increased receipts to date	$3,734,799

The rates for Money through the past week were 6@7 ℘ cent. on demand loan—occasional deposits being left on first-class Stock security as cheap as 5 ℘ cent. Discounts at Bank, 30@90 days' date, at 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. Out-door negotiations 7½@12 ℘ cent., according to the views of the lender in regard to the character of the paper offered. The classification, since the late trouble, is quite unsettled, and the quotation of rates consequently wide and uncertain. There is beginning to be, however, a little more confidence felt in the new movement of trade, and the bills of houses that stood well through the panic are finding a fair currency. The rates for Foreign Exchange ruled firm for both packet days, 60-day bills on London being once more in favor at the relative difference in price—109@110 ℘ cent., against 110½@111 at short sight. Francs, 5.22½@5.16¼ at 60 days; 5.11½@5.08¾ at short sight. About half the Bullion received by the California steamer was taken up for the *Baltic* on Saturday.

The Stock Exchange was active through most of the week, and prices quite buoyant and on the advance up to Thursday, on which day and the next a dull feeling obtained, with some disposition manifested to realize profits. The announcement of the steamer *America* at Halifax, with a further improvement in Cotton and the English funds, restored steadiness to the market, and prices left off in the afternoon generally firm. The fluctuations of the week are thus indicated:

Missouris	81@84½@83@83¾
Virginias	92@93 3/2½@93
Tennessees	85¼@89@87¼@87½
New-York Central	77¼@78¾@78¼@79
Erie	20¼@21¼@19¾@20¼
Reading	86¼@86¾@86@86
Toledo	43¾@43¾@41¾@43½
Illinois Central	90@91@88¾@90
Panama	90¼@91¼@89@90
La Crosse	12¾@14@11¾@12
Michigan Central Bonds	85@86@88¾@90

The Merchants' Clerks' Bank of Savings pay this morning 6 ℘ cent. interest on the deposits of the past year under $500, and 5 ℘ cent. on larger sums. The Bowery Savings has made an extra dividend allowance to depositors. This comes of the savings from the considerable sum of interest forfeited to the institution by the panic-stricken depositors in October. The interest lost by these poor people, from ill-founded fright, now inures to the steady dealers with the Bank. The same thing occurred with the Chambers (now Bleecker) street Bank of Savings in 1854, though no extra dividend was declared at the time—as in all such cases it ought to be, not only for the sake of the example, but as a means of lessening, in a legitimate way, the overgrown accumulations in several of the large Savings Banks.

The following New-Jersey Banks reclaim part or the whole of their circulation at *par* in this City. When not otherwise specified, all the notes are redeemed, small as well as large:

Banks.	Places of Redemption.
Bank of Jersey City	Ocean Bank.
Bank of New Jersey	Continental Bank.
Bank of Rahway	
Belvidere Bank, 5s and up	Metropolitan Bank.
Cataract City Bank 5s & up	
Central Bank 5s and up	Manhattan Bank.
City Bank, Perth Amboy	Importers' & Traders' Bank.
Clinton Bk. of New Jersey	American Exch. Bank.
Farm. & M., Middletown, Pt.	Bank of Commonwealth.
Far. & Moch. Bk of Rahway	Metropolitan Bank.
Freehold Banking Co.	Manhattan Bank.
Hacke stown Bank, 5s & up	American Exch. Bank.
Hoboken City Bank	Ocean Bank.
Hudson Co. Bank, 10s & up	Shoe and Leather Bank.
Newark B'k'g & Ins 5s&up	Merchants' Bank.
Newark City Bank, 5s & up	Continental Bank.
Orange Bk, Orange, 5s&up	Metropolitan Bank,
Philipsburg Bank	Bank of Commonwealth.
Somerset Co. Bk. Somerville	American Exch. Bank.
State Bk. New-Brunswick	Bank of Commonwealth.
State Bk, Newark, 5s & up	Manhattan Bank.
State Bank, Elisabethtown	Manhattan Bank.
Sussex Bk. Newton, 5s&up	Merchants' Exch. Bank.
Trenton Banking Co 5s&up	Manhattan.

We understand the Harlem Loan will be kept open by the Directors a few days longer for further subscriptions.

The following statement of the Panama Company for the year ending Dec, 31, 1857, is official:

Balance to credit "Income Account," after dividend, Jan. 5, 1857		$378,394 42
Receipts—from Dec. 31, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857, viz:		
From passengers	$698,250 18	
From freight	354,437 78	
From freight—treasure	123,076 60	
From mails	112,058 12	
From baggage	16,591 03	
From miscellaneous	2,405 89—1,306,819 00	
Total		$1,684,214 02
Deduct:		
Interest on first mortgage Sterling, Bds., (£450,000,) with Exch. and Com	$155,540	
Interest on second mortgage Sterling Bonds (£56,250,) for 6 mos., Ex. and Com.	9,720	
Interest on Convertible Bds. July 1, $223,000 at 3½ ℘ cent	7,805	
Interest on Convertible Bds. Jan. 1, $160,000, at 3½ ℘ cent	5,500	
Running expenses	348,387	
Estimated depreciation in Iron, ties, &c	40,000	
Loss fon steamers *Columbus* and *Panama*	50,000	
Office expenses	22,250	
New-Granadian Government—Proportion mail rec'ts.	10,000	
Dividend No. 10, July 6, on $4,777,000—6 ℘ cent	286,620 00	
New-Granadian Gov't proportion on $4,777,000—3 ℘ cent	8,596 90	944,519 80
Balance to credit income account, Dec. 31, 1857		$739,698 42
Dividend No. 11, Jan. 4, on $4,840,000—6 ℘ cent	$220,400	
New-Granadian Gov't proportion on $4,840,000—3 ℘ cent	5,712	
Amount appropriated to sinking fund	30,000	$349,112 00
Bal. to cr. income acc't after dividends		$390,581 42

There was a further improvement at the close of the week in the Domestic Exchanges. On Rhode Island the rate is again the same as on other New-England currency, the Banks of that State having resumed payments in specie. On Philadelphia, and all Pennsylvania bank notes, redeemable in that city, the rates are 99@99½ ℘ cent. The Brokers on Saturday were buying bank checks at 99¼, and selling at 99½ ℘ cent. On Baltimore, the terms have improved to 99@99½ ℘ cent.

The large Treasury Notes which have been applied for from this City will be ready at the Department at Washington in the course of a few days. Parties holding New-York certificates of their deposits of gold for these notes can either send direct to Washington or leave their certificates and directions with Mr. CISCO at the Sub-Treasury Office. The notes will be filled up to the order of each depositor.

An afternoon paper, on the point of the City Deposits in Bank, remarks quite ingenuously for the client designed to be served, as follows:

"One of the most important appointments in the hands of the new Mayor, is the office of Chamberlain, and the consequent selection of the bank to which the funds of the City shall be intrusted. It is clear enough that the officer selected should be a man of solid worth, but it is not less desirable that the institution with which he is connected shall be one of the strongest. Overdrafts will sometimes be made, and the City should be secure against liability to protest and dishonor in any emergency. This security can only be attained by *choosing a bank of the most undoubted and almost unlimited resources.* With such an institution, an arrangement might be effected for an *allowance of a small interest* upon balances on deposit."

True, the appointment is in the hands of the Mayor, and so is the honest discretion of continuing or changing the present depository. The Bank to which our neighbor would transfer the account is, perhaps, in the sense intended undoubted, but not more so than the Shoe and Leather, where it was many years kept, with all fidelity. True, too, the bank in question may have "*almost* unlimited means," but *not quite*, as the offer to allow small interest on *the resources of the City* implies. Nearly all the other banks in turn are now endeavoring, in pursuance of the dictates of their own past experience, and the urgent and official suggestion of the State Superintendent of Banking, to dispense altogether with the allowance of interest on deposits subject to demand. The Bank in question may not see why this change of policy should be made universal or arbitrary. Perhaps it ought not to be. The accounts current between the City and Country banker are fairly the subject of a mutual interest arrangement, it need be. It is certainly not without the province of legitimate *free* banking, where the individual liabilities of stockholders for the excesses to which the practice may lead, is openly acknowledged. But the attempt to bring about a change in a valuable City appointment, not yet indicated by the new Mayor, nor called for by public sentiment—and if called for, not likely to be made to a corporation, acknowledging no individual liability on the part of its stockholders—by a bait of this nature is certainly the reverse of *close* banking, and argues as little self-assured strength of position as good neighborhood.

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS—JAN. 9.

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 9.	Loans. Jan. 2.	Specie. Jan. 9.	Specie. Jan. 2.
Citizens' Bank	3,013,333	3,114,963	1,743,098	1,776,776
Canal Bank	1,778,428	2,023,289	1,474,839	1,497,133
Louisiana	3,143,260	3,264,413	2,044,672	2,418,186
Louisiana State	3,397,452	3,397,950	2,771,382	2,771,962
Mech. & Trad	509,068	504,438	319,994	286,978
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,099,860	1,093,833	426,830	462,118
Southern Bank	301,943	286,611	369,831	387,833
Union Bank	911,130	911,967	341,327	369,494
Bk. of J. Robb	426,902	454,894	194,781	194,767
Crescent City	391,135	354,371	136,641	136,790
Bk. of America	14,418	2,59	268 312	262,294
Total	14,873,469	15,257,323	10,626,260	10,506,313
	Decrease	383,854	Increase	1,213,047

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 9.	Circulation. Jan. 2.	Deposits. Jan. 9.	Deposits. Jan. 2.
Citizens' Bank	1,415,575	1,396 698	2,791,440	2,833,447
Canal Bank	819,780	832,240	1,072,738	1,067,694
Louisiana	891,879	814,274	3,447,788	3,432,061
Louisiana State	1,998,630	1,997,048	4,018,170	4,006,073
Mech. & Traders'	1,201,940	1,200,040	333,723	318,679
Bk. of N. Orleans	360,585	323,070	239,275	239,639
Southern Bank	170,346	155,368	202,781	230,708
Union Bank	257,790	250,320	613,701	627,056
Bank of J. Robb	316,250	306,370	285,626	267,357
Crescent City			110,040	104,867
Bk. of America	87,340	45,400	193,671	209,095
Total	4,776,839	4,835,949	13,604,871	13,536,374
	Increase 340,590		Increase	68,507

Banks.	Exchange. Jan. 9.	Exchange. Jan. 2.	Due Dep. Banks. Jan. 9.	Due Dep. Banks. Jan. 2.
Citizens' Bank	1,060,120	947,183	308,534	308,899
Canal Bank	980,442	1,016,499	304,201	13,225
Louisiana	527 946	677,912	577,264	488,503
Louisiana State	727,597	596,726	631,738	481,563
Mech. & Traders'	112,892	115,589	21,479	16,319
Bk. New-Orleans	264,362	254,057	28,374	31,682
Southern Bank	647 481	541,545		
Union Bank	349,384	256,419	40,502	47,886
Bank of J. Robb	34,656	9,493	37,912	21,026
Total	4,874,928	4,414,422	1,849,981	1,589,072
	Increase	260,406	Increase	259,309

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of December, 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Year.	Earnings.
1857	$652,292 17
1856	687,570 71
Decrease	$35,277 54

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, says of the Coal trade:

"The quantity sent by railroad for the week is 12,962,07 tons, which is an increase of 5,433 tons over last week.

The continued mildness of the weather has caused a great stagnation in the trade, and there is no work doing but preparing the collieries for the Spring business. At many of the collieries there is nothing doing at present. The state of the trade is such that nothing but work that is absolutely necessary will be done, except in some instances where the proprietors are working at a disadvantage in order to afford some employment to those who have families, to enable them to live during the Winter."

Philadelphia Finances.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

There are many sensible recommendations in the late Message of Mayor VAUX. It tells us plain truths, moreover; some of them not very agreeable, while others are decidedly encouraging. Among the latter is the exhibit the Mayor makes of the financial condition of the city, which makes it plain that there has been a reduction of the expenses of the city, and that the rate of taxation, for city purposes, required for the year 1858, is 20 ℘ cent. below that of last year, the rate of taxation for State purposes being at the same time slightly reduced. This improved condition of affairs has been brought about in the face of the terrible financial crisis which paralyzed everything, and it is still more a matter of congratulation when it is remembered that it has been brought about when an important item of revenue, expected from railroad dividends, was not received.

A natural result of the favorable turn in the affairs of the city has been, that the city securities have advanced steadily, and are now higher than they have been for years. When so many corporations and individuals have been compelled to ask indulgence from their creditors, Philadelphia may well be congratulated on her improved credit. The faults of administration, committed when the consolidated Government was experimental, have been in a great measure corrected, and it is probable that the more rigid scrutiny into departmental expenditures, which has been observed in consequence of recent developments, will lead to still greater retrenchment and still further improvement in the credit of the city.

The City Comptroller, in a very voluminous report just made public, showing the expenditures of all the Departments of the city government, and the revenue from all sources, makes the following comprehensive exhibit of the funded debt:

FUNDED DEBT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 1, 1858.

Year.	Five per cts.	Six per cts.	Total.
1838	$115,500 00	55,528 26	171,028 26
1839	111,804 20	3,220 80	115,215 00
1860	856,643 65	378,263 35	1,234,907 20
1861	183,873 16	88,500 00	272,373 16
1862	118,400 00	38,196 49	156,596 49
1863	216,300 00	61,458 00	277,758 00
1864	134,700 00	47,760 00	182,460 00
1865	406,037 47	103,640 00	509,677 47
1866	67,500 00	30,